English Draught Ale
In casks of 9 gallons $12 gold
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WOOLLEY AND CO.
345 — PIEDAD — 345.

The Standard

HOTEL INGLES
CALLE URQUIZA 328
Rosario.
Service entirely English.
French Cuisine and attendance of the best.
Prices Moderate.

N 8248

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890. XXIX YEAR

PARRY & Cia.
Oporto and Jerez fino en quintos, cuarterolas y en cajones de "SANDEMAN"
AND ALSO
Vino Margaux "MONADA"
Unica recomendada por los Medicos por sus calidades fortificantes y sumamente restaurativas.
Cerveza Blanca (Bass) marca "Nato." La mas dedicada que fabrican los Sres. BASS & CIA. elaborada por los Sres. READ Hnos. y embotellada bajo su famoso systema patentado.
Ginebra de Holanda marca "Chancho." Importada por nosotros y como garantia de calidad superior cada botella lleva nuestra marca registrada (colorado y blanco a listones).
Cognac "Martell," importado por nosotros y como garantia de su legitimad cada botella lleva nuestra marca registrada, colorado y blanco a listones.
Bitter Angostura (unico legitimo). Chocolate y cremas "Cadbury," Oporto y Jerez "Sandeman." Salsa Inglesa "Lea & Perrins." Whiskey "Lorne" y "Heather Bell." Azul y Mostaza Inglesa "Colman." Dulces y Caramelos "Keiller." Rom Jamaica 'Corazon Rojo." Old Tom marca "Gato." Jamones y Ostras "Chancho;" Champaña "Eugéne Clicquot." Jabon "Windsor." Lenguas de Paysandu. Schnapps aromatico de "Wolfe." Vino puro frances "Morton" Tobacco "Pioneer."

"La Patria"
"Erin-go-Bragh"
"La Argentina" 'La Criolla'
"La Portena"
Registered trade marks of
TEAS, in 12 and 6 lbs boxes,
Packed in China and received direct, by
PARRY & CO.
BUENOS AYRES.

NOTE—See that the boxes bear the registered trade mark and have not been tampered with, and you will be sure of getting your teas unadulterated with common stuff and dried rose leaves.
1 xp

Casa Introductora de Vinos finos, lievres, conservas, &c
Gustavo M. Breuer y Hno.
373 — Maipu — 373.
AGENTES DE
CHAMPAGNE
DUC DE MONTEBELLO
J. JANIN & CO., Dijon. Vinos de Bourgogne.
CONSTANT PAILLARD FILS, Dijon, lievres finos.
DUPRAS CLEMENT & MAUREL, Bordeaux. Conservas, Aceite Olivo Extra d'Aix, Vinagres and Mostazas de Dijon, etc. etc.

Jules Robin & Co.'s
Celebrated Brandy
The oldest imported in the River Plate
Always stock on hand with their sole agent
MOLLER & CO.,
Calle Florida 31 (altos)

The Red Star News Agency
Calle Victoria 414—(between Defensa and Bolivar) Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Mackern
Has changed his consultation hours from 9 to 11 daily, except Sundays. Special consultations in the afternoon by appointment only. CALLE TUCUMAN 549.
1 381 dc13jny

Dr. Gannon.
Physician and Surgeon of the Medical Faculties of Dublin and of Buenos Ayres.
PERU 674.
Consultations—1-2 p.m.
1 51 dc3jny

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3 cosas buenas
26 Premios
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WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER AND
General Commission Agent
126—RECONQUISTA—126.
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Paris International Exhibition 1889.
Dear Sir,—
We have the pleasure of intimating to you that we have received
The Highest Award for Scotch WHISKIES,
at the above Exhibition.
We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
James Buchanan & Co.
Sole Agents—
C. R. SIMONS & CO.
336—FLORIDA—344

English Boots
Swadkins Bros.
Have just received another consignment of Gents' Boots and Shoes of the best London Shape and Style. Round, square and pointed toes especially made to give ease and comfort. Price from $6 to $10.
All goods guaranteed English and will wear three times longer than native.
792—CORRIENTES—792
Principal Establishments — Northampton and Birmingham. 1 408 j11 12

The Standard
Mi falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 1, 1890.

Telegrams.

HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 31st.—In the political meetings which are being held almost daily in view of the approaching "tie" elections, it is remarked that there are frequent quarrels between the Republicans and the Boulangists, often ending in true pugilistic encounters which necessitate the interference of the police; many arrests have been made.

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 31st.—A telegram from Bakou conveys the intelligence that cholera morbus has made its appearance in various parts of the Caucasus.

Lisbon, 31st—It is stated in official circles that the Portuguese Government are preparing to officially recognise the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

Paris, Jan. 31st (evening)—M. Melines, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed President of the Parliamentary Committee on Tariffs.

GALVESTON.

London, 29th—The celebrated physician, Sir William Gull, is dead. One of Queen Victoria's daughters is laid up with influenza in Wiesbaden.

Zanzibar, 29th—News from Mozambique is to the effect that, pending the settlement of the Zambesi River question, the Portuguese are laying hands on all the land they can.

Washington, 30th—Yesterday, the Government of the United States officially recognised the Brazilian Republic.

Paris, 30th—The vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies, occasioned by the invalidation of the election of M. Lauer, a Boulangist, is causing an animated contest. At a meeting last night, Lauer, who is again before the constituency, was assaulted by M. Lisagarry, the anti-Boulangist candidate, and was beaten and thrown from the platform. The supporters of both candidates then joined in the fight, many being severely injured.

Paris, Jan. 31st—Senator Figuerdo, the President of the National Bank of Brazil, in an interview with the Directors of the "Banque des Pays-Bas" in Paris, says that the new Bank is identical with the one previously announced, and explains that the Bank had suspended the conversion of its notes into gold on account of the premium of 10 or 12 per cent on the latter.

London, Jan. 31st—Telegrams from Crete announce that many influential Mussulmans there have despatched a memorial to the Porte thanking all concerned for the means taken to assure the future prosperity and peace of the island. Everybody is wondering at the continued silence of Stanley, who is known to be well; everybody is impatient to be informed of the scientific benefits acquired by this costly exploration. Although there are several Europeans amongst the members of the expedition, yet they say nothing of their experiences (except, perhaps, to their immediate relations), the greatest secrecy being preserved. The affair has a very mysterious appearance, calculated to excite public interest.

WEST COAST TELEGRAMS

Peru, Jan. 31st.—The *Pais*, *Comercio* and *Diario* are maintaining an acrid paper warfare, the latter two blaming Pierola for having recognised the Dreyfus debt during his dictatorship, and accusing him of being the cause of the disasters to Peru in having assumed power, whilst he is defended by the *Pais*. The works being now in full swing, the Minister of Finance will shortly hand over the railways to the English Syndicate.

MONTEVIDEO

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(*From our own Correspondent*)

Montevideo, Jan. 31st.

The Representatives have approved the modifications in the Western Railway Construction contract; also, in general, the scheme for the canalization of the Pantonoso and dredging of the Santa Lucia and San Jose rivers.

The influenza has appeared in this town in a mild form.

The British residents meet to-morrow to pass rules and elect committee for the definite constitution of the winter evening entertainment Society.

The liquidation is being arranged favourably; some National Bank Shares and Obras obligations were sold at auction at rising prices, the former at 101½ to 103½ the latter from 50 to 56; other business is quiet, but prices are improving.

(*From the Interior.*)

THE REVOLUTION IN MENDOZA.

Mendoza, 31—General Bosch is expected to arrive this evening. In the meantime Governor Guinazu is dismissing sub-delegates from office. Three have been already dismissed.

Signatures are being collected for a public protest against the recent outrage.

Colonel Ortega denies having had participation in the attack on the Governor.

Great anxiety continues to prevail.

Later.

Governor Guinazu has dismissed another sub-delegate, and has assumed a very energetic attitude. He has received a signed protest against the recent outrage.

Col. Ortega has issued a manifesto vehemently denying the reports that he was mixed up in yesterday's armed attack on the Governor. His manifesto has caused anxiety, since it has created increased animosity, and things are very warm.

General Bosch arrived to-night and immediately held an interview with the Governor. Owing to the lateness of the hour, nothing has transpired. It is expected the quarrel will be arranged to-day.

THE BARING BANQUET

On Thursday night the banquet given by Mr. G. E. Maschwitz and Mr. A. Schulze, Directors of the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, to the Hon^ble John Baring, who is at present on a visit to the Plate, came off at the Cafe de Paris saloons which were beautifully decorated with flowers and lighted by electricity for the occasion. Unfortunately, owing to the sudden change in the weather and the fatigue of his visit to Montevideo, Mr. Baring on Thursday morning was taken suddenly ill whilst in Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co.'s office and had to go home and go to bed, the doctor pronouncing it an attack of the now rather prevalent influenza, and it was too late to postpone the banquet. Messrs. Maschwitz and Schulze received their guests at the head of the great staircase, and at 8 p.m. the company sat down to dinner. The guests around the table were so:

Sr Bachmann, Sr Tjarks, Sr Koch, Dr Christiani, Sr H von Eicken, Sr Mullins, Sr Heriot, Sr Jones, Sr Linck, Sr Mallmann, Sr Devoto, Sr Pacelo, Sr Schulze, Sr Seeber, Sr Casares, Sr Legarreta, Sr Gully, Sr Dr Ferie, Sr von Bernard, Sr Kroedl, Sr Portalis, Sr Weill, Sr Meyer, Sr Stiller, Sr Watkinson, Sr Schuller, Sr Maschwitz, Sr Lahusen, Sr Waetge, Sr Bernhard, Sr Bauer, Sr Mulhall, Sr W von Eicken, Sr Stoppani, Sr Madero, Sr Dr Aldao, Sr Anderson, S E Sr Toso, Sr Maschwitz, Sr Sastre, Sr Tornquist, Sr Torres, Sr Avellaneda, Sr Ledesma, Sr Hansen, Sr Paul Angulo, Sr O Maschwitz, Sr De Bary, Sr Fuhrmann, Sr Schlieper, Sr P Maschwitz.

The saloon looked to great advantage, and rarely have we seen before such a gathering of bankers, merchants and capitalists. The four English banks in Buenos Aires were represented by their managers Messrs. Anderson, Jones, Heriot and Mullins; the Banco de Italia by its president Mr. Devoto and its manager Mr. Stoppani; the Provincial Bank and the National Bank by the managers Messrs. Casares and Sastre; the Provincial Mortgage bank by its president Mr. Pacelo; the Credit Lyonnais by Mr. Krendl; the Provincial Government by its Finance Minister Mr. Toso and the city of Buenos Aires by its Lord Mayor Mr. Seeber; the Bolsa by its president Sr. Legarreta. The following, through illness and mourning, were unavoidably absent: Ministro Dr. Pacheco, Ministro von Rotenhan, Dr. J. A. Garcia, President of the Banco Hipotecario, J. de Carabassa, Moller, Casey, Bullrich, Niebuhr, Arniug, Uriburu, Frederking, Castells, Moeller, von Emster, Dr. Chavarria, J. E. Clark, Dr. Carcano.

The whole arrangements were got up in the best London or Berlin style. The menu, beautifully printed on vellum, with the name of each guest thereon was as follows:—

MENU

30 Janvier 1890

Xeres

POTAGE
Du Grand Duc

Château Yquem frappé

HORS D'OEUVRE
Canapés de Caviar à la Norvégienne

POISSON
Gros Pescarets sauce Joinville

Château Lafitte

ENTREES
Côtelettes d'agneau Villeroy aux petits *Liebfrauenmilch* pois
Filet de Durham à la Richelieu
Canetons à la Galimafrée
Coquilles à la Périgord

Chambertin

FROID
Mousse de foie gras en bordure
Punch au Kirsch

LEGUMES
Asperges en branche sauce polonaise

Mumm sec frappé

ROTI
Batitus bardés sur tranche
SALADE RUSSE

Oporto

ENTREMETS
Parfait à la vanille
Gâteau Diplomate
FRUITS

PROGRAMME

Merry wives of Windsor, ouv.	Nicolai
Morgenblatter, valse	Strauss
Faust, fantaisie	Gounod
Aubade printanière	Lecombe
Tutti in maschera, fantaisie	Pedrotti
My Quee, valse	Coote
Pizzicato, polka	Deliber
Danza delle Ore, Giaconda	Ponchietti
Légende Valaqu	Braga
Les Patineurs, valse	Waldtenfel
Aida, fantaisie	Verdi
Saltarella, polka	Marenco

Directeur Furlotti.

When the champagne began to flow, Mr Maschwitz opened the toasts by proposing in graceful terms the health and prosperity of the Argentine Republic which was drunk standing and with great applause. Mr. Paul Angulo next rose and in an able and lengthy speech adverted to all passing topics of the day, pointing to the great vitality of the country and the true meaning of one thousand fresh arrivals of emigrants daily. He touched on the solemn warning of the great Brazilian Revolution, spite of the noble qualities of Dom Pedro, the triumph of labor, of democracy and of peace in South America, the absurdity of supposing that socialism could exist in this country, or that any crisis could exist in a land such as this. He saluted Lord Mayor Seeber and even impressed upon him the necessity of economy, and wound up by drinking to the felicity of the Argentine Republic.

Lord Mayor Seeber next rose and in eloquent terms spoke to the great future of the country and the benign influence of that great element of National development represented in this room by the bank managers and merchants. He drank prosperity to the Republic.

Mr. Hansen, Sub-Secretary of Hacienda in a very eloquent speech, pointed to the great impulse the country had received from foreign blood and foreign capital—English blood and Italian blood had done wonders in pushing the country ahead; in fact this is the true land for all who wish to work and thrive (cheers). All who help the cause are invited. We want the men of all nations here, and we want them all to prosper and thrive; and that with the combination of foreign blood and foreign capital the country progress and prosper and reach the great destiny marked out for it (great applause).

Mr. Schultze next rose and spoke in French: he spoke to the great march of the City of Buenos Aires, its wondrous traffic, etc., complimenting Lord Mayor Seeber on his great labours for its advancement and improvement. He drank to the prosperity of the City of Buenos Aires and of its Lord Mayor, Mr. Seeber.

Mr Linck next rose and in a short speech proposed the cosmopolitan commerce of the Plate.

Mr Legarreta, President of the Bolsa, then rose and in graceful and eloquent terms drank the health of the Hon. John Baring, whose absence from the fete all so much regretted. He spoke to the long connection of the house of Baring Bros. with the Plate, extending almost from the commencement of the century, fighting our cause for us in the foreign markets, maintaining our credit and in every possible way helping us along. We can never forget the name of Baring, and his great banking house. Mr Baring's visit to this country he considered pregnant with great importance for us all. He is a power and a force, and not only does he represent the empire of banks but also of railways and every other description of useful public works. He spoke to the impulse which his colossal house had given and could give to everything in the country, and he hoped that all would join him in drinking to the health of friends such as the Barings, and that the country would never be without such friends (great cheers). He spoke to the power and influence of foreign banks here and especially English, and German, and French foreign banks. These banks have always helped the country and, he trusted, would continue to help it and push it ahead; and he drank to their prosperity and success (tremendous applause). The band now struck up, and as the hour was advanced the company rose, having passed a most pleasant evening, the only alloy being Mr. Baring's unavoidable absence.

THE HISTORIC REPETITION.

There is a remarkable regularity in the manner in which the vine-growing politicians of Mendoza throw open the temple of Janus in the month of January. At a moment when the trees bend under their rich load of fruit, the ripening grape clusters under the green leaves, and the smiling fields call for the hand of labor, the Mendocinos rush forth from all these peaceful surroundings, attack their Governor and throw him over. All this with the periodic regularity of the harvest, or of the presidential vacation. Tucuman and Cordoba followed the pernicious example, and the repeated success of the revolutionary movement, in a moment like this when the whole world breathes revolution, when we are actually burning incense to the triumphant impersonation of a revolution that has shaken the very strongest thrones by destroying a weak one, is dangerous in the extreme. Mendoza, Tucuman and Cordoba know how easy it is to overthrow their Governments, but the other provinces have yet to learn it. The fruits of the tree of knowledge have a dangerous taste.

Everyone condemns this Mendoza revolution in the very strongest terms. The President condemns it, and perhaps none so loudly condemn it as the very factions implicated, which, strangely enough unite in protesting their allegiance to the national, ruling party. It would be well for the President, in his hours of ease, to seize the occasion of these loud protestations of allegiance and obedience to make his authority felt. It is his duty, while shaking hands with Minister Bocayuva and congratulating him on the success of a revolution that wiped out oppression and established liberty, to tell these Mendocinos they have no right to disturb the present order of things.

The revolutionary spirit of Mendoza is as dangerous as the influenza, which has, we regret to say, broken out in Buenos Ayres. The danger lies in the contagion. Tucuman, Rioja, Catamarca, all the provinces might turn out their Governments at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the peaceful and powerful are asleep, and then justify their violence by shewing up faults, corruption, oppression and other common complaints. It is so easy to find fault that even the very best Government cannot stand the test of close scrutiny. H. E.'s political perspicacity is no doubt fully alive to all prospective dangers, and we may rest assured he will not fail to weather this provincial gale.

In the meantime here we are all in the midst of a severe crisis, enveloped in contradictions, singing pæans in honor of the Brazilian revolution, groaning over the Mendoza revolution, extolling the spirit that prompted the one and condemning that which prompted the other, smiling at the dazzling figures of the country's prosperity, weeping at the tight and impoverished condition of the people, economising to live and spending to entertain, praising revolutions in general, condemning them in particular, supplicating Europe to have confidence in us, and destroying the very foundations of that confidence. Gold at 220, President Juarez in Cordoba, the Bolsa paralysed! Where is the virility and progress which Minister Bocayuva says the Brazilians so much admire in us, and which were the mainsprings of the overthrow of the empire?

BRAZIL PAST AND FUTURE.

(*From the "Contemporary Review."*)

3.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Brazil is about the size of Europe, some of its provinces being three times as large as France. The census of 1874 was as follows:—

Europeans	244,000
Brazilian White	3,787,000
Free Negroes	2,291,000
Negro Slaves	1,511,000
Indians	3,275,000

Europeans settle, almost exclusively, along the coast. In Mrs. Mulhall's Travels in Brazil (Stanford, 1882) it is mentioned that we only met three Europeans in Matto Grosso, one of whom was Mr. Youle, a Scotch settler. There is, in fact, a strong vein of foreign blood at all the ports, as the names of many of the old families imply. The Dutch held Pernambuco in the seventeenth century. The French founded Rio Janeiro, where Fort Villegagnon takes its name from an equerry of Mary Stuart. Italians have been up and down the coast for two centuries. Germans are seventy thousand strong in Rio Grande do Sul, and Scotch red-haired children are seen along the San Paulo railway. When we call to mind that Portugal banished all her Jews to Brazil in 1548, it is surprising how few there are; only a handfull at Rio Janeiro. Portuguese is the dominant race, partly because the conquerors were of that stock, partly because immigration from Portugal has been continuous: thus in 10 years ending 1884 no fewer than 137,000 Portuguese settlers landed in Brazil. But, in the next century it is possible the Germans or Italians, who have much more energy than Brazilians, may exercise paramount influence in public affairs.

4. BRITISH INTERESTS.

In 1875 it was computed that 31 millions sterling of British capital were invested in Brazil, thus:—

	£
Government loans	19,200,000
Railways, Banks, &c.	12,000,000
Total	31,200,000

At present it would appear that our investments reach 93 millions sterling, of which 28 millions in state loans and the rest in railways and other joint-stock enterprises. In the last 14 years our monetary relations with Brazil have trebled, but they were until 1875 of very slow growth, seeing that our dealings with that country go back more than 300 years. In 1530 a Brazilian king came to visit Henry VIII, and died, says southey on the return voyage. Mr. Pudsey built a factory at Bahia in 1562, John Whithall at Santos in 1581, James Purcell at Maranham in 1626, and John Dorrington started a mercantile house at Bahia in 1658. In the story of Robinson Crusoe, in the 18th century, Defoe alludes to the sugar-plantations owned by Englishmen at Bahia and Pernambuco. In 1808 we find the English merchants of Rio Janeyro offering a sum of £1,200 sterling to the secretary of Princess Carlota to obtain them permission from the Viceroy Liniers to open branch houses at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; they certainly held a great portion of the trade of Brazil in their hands, and still more so after the overthrow of Portuguese rule in 1822. At the same time Lord Cochrane and others lent valuable services in the Brazilian navy, and General Caldwell in the army. With the introduction of gas-works and railways, in 1851, numbers of engineers and capitalists became connected with the country. Henry Law constructed the Ilha das Cobras docks, William Ginty the roads to Tijuca and Petropolis, while English companies were laying down the San Paulo, Bahia and other railway lines, establishing banks all over the empire, putting steamboats on the internal waters, and developing the mining wealth of San Juan del Rey. Individuals, too, helped efficaciously in the onward march of trade; Proudfoot and Crawford at Rio Grande, Bramley-Moore at Rio Janeyro, Hugh Wilson at Bahia, Bowman at Pernambuco, Bennett at Tijuca, McGinty at Port Alegre, these and many others did good service.

M. G. M.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCIAL PAPERS ON THE ARGENTINE CRISIS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Dec. 21st.

The *Economist*, after quoting your article of November 9th, on the state of affairs in Buenos Aires, showing, as your contemporary says, "clearly enough to what affairs in the Argentine Republic are tending," says, "evidently in the hope of begetting confidence there has been published what purports to be an inventory of all the properties of the National Government. This includes the estimated value of all Government offices, etc., throughout the country, and also all the cash, bonds, shares, etc., at the credit of the Financial department. The total mounts up to 708,000,000 dollars. This is certainly an imposing figure, and the Government property is no doubt a valuable asset. It is in the main, however, not a saleable asset. It is good to have, but impossible to realise. We possess a large amount of Government property, but no one imagines that because of that we are in any way protected against a financial or commercial crisis, and for the purpose of obviating or mitigating a crisis, the property of the Argentine Government is just as useless as our own. It is to such a crisis that affairs in Argentina appear to be rapidly marching; and it is, perhaps, as well that the crash should come quickly. The Republic has great resources and will recover quickly, but it cannot make solid progress until the inflation from which it is suffering be corrected."

The *Statist*, in its money market column, says, "we have commented elsewhere upon the growing severity of the Argentine crisis, and the fact is brought home to us in another way by the drain of gold for Buenos Ayres that has now set in. It is evident that the great financial houses all over Europe have done their utmost to postpone gold shipments from London, but their utmost has failed since the necessities of Buenos Ayres have become too urgent to be longer disregarded. The necessities were increased by the difficulties in Montevideo. Large amounts of gold had to be sent to Montevideo to prevent a crash in the latter city, which would almost certainly have been followed by a panic in Buenos Ayres. It is odd that while all this happened five or six weeks ago the shipments from London have been postponed till now. It would seem to follow that it is to increased difficulties the fact is due that during the week ending Wednesday night between £300,000 and £400,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for Buenos Ayres."

The *Statist's* leading article it refers to, is headed "The Argentine Crisis." The article is a fierce self-gratulation on having long exposed the situation in Buenos Ayres and prophesied the crash which has now come. The *Statist* pats the *Times* on the back for having twice during the last week come to its senses and warned us against embarrassments in the Argentine. The *Statist* is, however, not pleased with little modifications the *Times* has introduced into its reports of failures in B. Ayres and warnings of coming evil. Moreover, if the *Statist* ever reads the *Financial News*—perhaps it does'nt—it would be surprised to have seen a little paragraph in that paper almost recanting the wicked things it had been writing about the Argentine Republic for the last two years.

Some of us who receive our STANDARDS regularly and meet our Buenos Ayres friends as usual, are quite puzzled at the esoteric knowledge of the *Statist*. Our friends do not look pale or alarmed, as they do commonly in the midst of a financial crash, although everybody knows about time bargains in gold and has fears about the December liquidation. From what the *Statist* writes, it seems to think that the liquidation has been held over from month to month. That was true enough, as far as I know, about Montevideo, and may be partly true of Buenos Ayres; but from what I read in your paper, the liquidation for December is mainly for gold bargains for the end of the year, and, with luck, may be got over as the October and November liquidations were got over. Supposing that to be a correct view, it accounts for the high premium on gold—132. The sellers are cornered. Is not that the whole of it? As for lands and houses and Cedulas to which the *Statist* again alludes there is nothing good to be said of those things. The inflation and speculation were reckless, and fingers that are burned deserve to be burned.

If you do not receive a copy of the *Statist* the fault is mine. I will do my best, but time presses. Wretched correspondents in these days of "reckless lying" by wire must write on the spur of the moment and by steam, trusting to the kindly hands of their editors. Certain subjects may be tackled leisurely. For example I could have written a quiet essay on Mr. Giffen's paper published in the *Times* a day or two ago, on the Accumulation of Capital in Britain. But, as frequently happens, I should have had to re-write it had I followed him as a master in the science of statistics. For, lo! the *Economist* of to-day says the whole method of Giffen's calculations is wrong. Now Mr. Giffen is editor of the *Statist* and the question naturally suggests itself, if doctors disagree in the totals of their own washing bills, why should we entrust them with adding up ours—that is yours—in the Argentine Republic.

There is a great deal to say about news from Brazil as it comes from friends or from enemies, specimens of which I enclose; but this and other matters I must leave till next week. I trust that the Argentines will against the machinations of monarchical Europe stand by their new neighbouring republic. If you quarrel you are lost.

THE SIBERIAN ATROCITIES

The recent terrible atrocities perpetrated in Siberia have raised a great outcry in Europe, and in the *Times* of the 26th ult. we find all the particulars, which are simply blood-curdling and shew what terrible crimes may be committed under the shadow of despotism. The correspondence in the *Times* is very long, but so interesting that we shall publish it in its enterity in daily chapters:—

"I am in a position to supply full particulars of the butchery of Siberian prisoners reported by you. Some time ago a vague but sinister rumour reached Western Europe concerning a supposed massacre of political prisoners; yet the news was so incredible, even in the Russian Empire, that it would not have been safe to deal with the subject before full and authentic information could be obtained. But news travels slowly from Siberia, particularly when, as is always the case, the authorities are interested in preventing the escape of any sound from the settlements which the Russians themselves describe as "living tombs". Nevertheless the devotion and ingenuity of the partisans of the political prisoners have given not only ears to prison walls, but a voice to the tombs where the adversaries of the Government are buried alive. Thus, at last full, minute and documentary information has reached the political friends of the victims. The story of the massacre is told in letters which come from those who were executed or sentenced to penal servitude for their participation in the event. There are also extracts from the depositions made before the authorities, the verdict of the court-martial appointed to investigate the affair, and a rough plan of the house where the prisoners were attacked and killed. This evidence is too lengthy to give in full, but can be summarized as follows:

At the beginning of April last 30 political exiles were waiting at Yakoutsk to be transported to some localities in the east of Siberia, where they were ordered to reside. These prisoners, it must be noted, were exiled by "administrative order"—that is to say, they had not been tried and convicted by any tribunal; no conclusive evidence had been adduced against them. Legally speaking, they were citizens retaining all their rights, and against whom no conviction or penalty had been inflicted. The Government—not the law, but the Government—for purely administrative reasons, had ordered these persons to live in exile. This is the way suspects against whom no evidence is forthcoming are often treated. The 30 prisoners, to reach Yakoutsk, had already performed a long and painful journey. Thrown pell-mell with common law criminals of the worst description, the men, women and children had been exposed, from stage to stage, to every hardship. The journey to Siberia has often been described, and it is, perhaps, not necessary to again insist on its horrors. The overcrowding of the "naris," or halting stages, the filth, the absence of all sanitary appliances, the insufficient number of plank beds, and the necessity for some of the prisoners of sleeping on the bare earth—all these and many other sources of incessant suffering are familiar to those who have read something about the hard lot reserved for Russian political prisoners. Under such exposure, even the strongest constitutions often break down, and it was under conditions such as these that this small caravan reached Yakoutsk, the chief town of Eastern Siberia. Here, at last, they were able to sleep under a roof, other than that of a prison, and had the pleasure of meeting other exiles who had preceded them in the long journey. But to reach the further stations, such as Verkoiansk and Kolimsk, greater hardships are in store. Some hundred and sixty miles from Yakoutsk, at Aldarre, the last vestiges of civilisation disappear. The road crosses an absolutely desert locality, where at best a few nomad tribes may be met, though these for the most part have been decimated by small-pox.

A political prisoner who had travelled from Yakoutsk to Kolimsk related that on reaching a "junta", or resting-place, he had only found a man dead from smallpox, another dying, and no sort of provision whatsoever for travellers. The other members of the family living in the "junta" had all fled away. Yet these "juntas" are the only habitations to be met with on the road. They are occupied by concessionaires, a sort of postmasters, whose mission it is to keep open the means of communication, and they become the only existing connexion between the Government and the natives, the latter being for the most part semi-savages. These postmasters lead a wretched life, together with their families and their cattle. The best that a "junta" can offer to the traveller is a little shelter and a little warmth. As for food, that is altogether out of the question, and the traveller must carry his own provisions with him, or he will die of hunger. It is only on reaching Verkhoiansk that articles of prime necessity can be bought, and then at fabulous prices. But to better understand what was about to occur, it is necessary to explain further that the post stations are at very great distances from each other. There is nothing between them but the wastes of the Polar deserts. Such distances cannot be accomplished on foot; horses drawing carriages would die of hunger, and deer alone can stand the journey. As the distance from posthouse to posthouse varies from 150 to 200 miles, there are intermediary halting-places, called "pavarny", where the deer can take breath and eat their rations of moss. But for men there is no accommodation, no warmth, no shelter. They must light a fire on the ground and stretch their limbs in the open air. The sledges used are of most primitive structure. It is impossible to sit or lie down in them with any degree of comfort or ease. The slightest shock is apt to upset the conveyance and throw the travellers out into the snow. If there are hills the exiles must walk. In summer it is even worse, as no conveyance is possible for want of roads, and it is necessary to ride on horseback. Therefore women, at least, have not been sent along these wild tracts in the summer season. Again, it must be noted that the number of deer the postmasters are by their contract obliged to keep is altogether insufficient. Each exile being accompanied by a Cossack, provisions for two days have to be carried all the way. Though the journey from Yakoutsk to Verkhoiansk is officially calculated to last 18 days, and to Kolimsk 48 days these generally take 21 days and 55 to 60 days respectively. The deer require 10 days to go 200 miles and return to their point of departure. In the interval of their absence the "junta" becomes crowded with new arrivals.

(To be continued.)

MR. PARNELL AND THE DIVORSE SUIT

The *P. M. Gazette* makes the following spirited comments on the fresh and unexpected attempt to overthrow Mr. Parnell:—"The first item in the *Times* "Contents" this morning supplies a useful key to the right appreciation of the latest move of the Unionists. Since the Special Commission failed to establish that Mr. Parnell was an assassin, perhaps the Divorce Court will be able to prove that Mr. Parnell is an adulterer. The attack has been well timed. The petition was filed just about the time Mr. Parnell was received as an honoured guest at Hawarden Castle. It is now down for hearing in the session in which Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* for libel will come on. The report of the three judges acquitting Mr. Parnell of the serious charges brought against him by the forgers will be forgotten in the excitement of the judgment of Sir James Hannen or of Mr. Justice Butt in another court.

The design, hardly disguised in the *Times*, is almost avowed by the *Morning Advertiser*:—

Mr Parnell is the leader of the Irish Nationalist party and the embodiment of the Home Rule agitation. As such he is not only one of the chief figures in current politics, but he is the direct representative, the principal ally and agent of the prelates and priests who are the custodians of the religion and morals of the large majority of the Irish people. The Irish Roman Catholics, whatever be their other faults, entertain a particular respect for the obligation of marriage, which is in their regard a sacramental tie, and they hold in perhaps more abhorrence than any other people any outrage against the sanctity of the matrimonial union. This is, no doubt, an effect of the teaching of their spiritual pastors and masters; and if it were at all permissible to assume that the petition now filed were well founded, it would be interesting to see how the Irish Archbishops and Bishops and their flocks would regard the man who had flagrantly offended against their most rigorous principles and their tenderest susceptibilities by treating in such fashion "les biens d'autrui". We do not of course assume anything in respect of a charge which has yet to be investigated, but it is hardly venturing too far to say that if the case turns out unfavourably to the co-respondent, the constitution of the Nationalist party and the Irish aspect of the Home Rule question may probably undergo a very decided change.

If, therefore, Captain O'Shea can establish his charges, the calculation is that Mr Parnell will go under, as Sir Charles Dilke has gone under, for ever and ever and evermore.

A letter from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis in the O'Shea case strikes the right note, and incidentally confirms the view that we originally took of the matter. Captain O'Shea's petition has been filed; but beyond the publication of the fact in a Tory paper, there the matter has stopped. A week has elapsed, but Mrs. O'Shea has still not been served with any citation. We have no right to say what Captain O'Shea's motives may be; but what we do say is that the course of action he has so far taken makes it look as if the petition were intended not to be immediately pressed home, but to be held over Mr. Parnell *in terrorem*. What Captain O'Shea wants to take thereby we cannot say; but what his Tory and Unionist friends hope to take is patent from their very frank utterances in the press. They hope to reduce Mr. Parnell's damages against the *Times* to a vanishing point, and to drive him—as the *World* suggests—out of the leadership of the Irish party.

Railway Items.

As very many railway concessions granted by Congress are now being carried out in spite of the crisis the Board of Public Works have decided to name inspectors to superintend the works. We hear that Engineers Kock and Rossetti are on the list already.

The Inspectors General's report on the Central Northern Extensions for January is now being considered by the Board of Public Works. The works were pushed forward with activity.

One of the most daring feats of modern engineering is the cog wheel railway from Alpnach Stad to Pilatus-Kulm (6,724 feet above the level of the sea), in Switzerland. The road which is absolutely safe, was constructed by Messrs. Locher & Co., and Mr. E. Guyer Freuler, of Zurich, under the personal supervision of Colonel Locher, the wellknown civil engineer and inventor of this new system. The roadbed is of solid masonry throughout, faced with granite blocks. Streams, gorges, etc., were traversed by means of stone bridges. There are seven tunnels of 30 to 300 feet length. The track is entirely of iron and steel, very firmly fastened by strong screws to the masonry of the roadbed. The rack rail, midway between and somewhat higher than the tracks, is of wrought steel, and has a double row of vertical cogs, milled out of solid steel bars. The locomotive and car, containing thirty-two seats, form one vehicle (train) with two movable axles and four cog wheels gripping the cogs, and which, on downward trips, can be controlled by vigorous automatic brakes. The locomotives were constructed by the Swiss Locomotive and Machine Factory, Winterthur. The speed of the locomotive is two hundred feet per minute. The views from the window of the car during the ascent are simply grand, wild mountain scenery constantly changing with varied and rare Alpine flora. Close to the station on top of the mountain, is the Pilatus Kulm Hotel, a new and massive building, well-appointed, well heated and in a sheltered position. All rooms here have a southern aspect, and afford superb views of the mountains and glaciers of the Alps. The old hotel Bellevue will be used as an annexe to the new hotel. The Pilatus Railway was opened last year in the beginning of the season; its starting point, Alpnach-Stad, is connected with Zurich, Lucerne and Interlaken by the B. & N. E. Railways, while the steamers on the Vierwaldstaetter lake connect it with all points on the beautiful lake, and the Rigi and St. Gothard Railways, thus bringing the Pilatus tour within easy access for tourists travelling through Switzerland.

Dr. Arana received a most voluminous report yesterday from Inspector Gordillo who sends every detail of the working of the Andein Argentine Great Western and Pacific railways from Jan. 13. The report embodies a good many complaints, which we shall publish to-morrow.

The kilometrage of the Southern Rails way in December was: Locomotive-338,766; carriages 1,849,581; wagons 7,497,384.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"Influenza is about", here and in Montevideo, and the whole town is now about to catch it, and will be sneezing next week. Fortunately it comes in summer, or Mr. Deck might have too much to do. The best cure for the disease is that prescribed by the London physicians—"Go to bed and stay there till you are well". It is a matter of four or five days.

With tears in our eyes we stood in our printing office at midnight and saw our elaborate account of the opening of Dock Number One yesterday sacrificed by our foreman on the altar of pressure on our space. Our only consolation is that it will appear to-morrow in our Packet Edition.

We understand that Frank Brown intends giving a benefit in aid of the British Hospital on Friday next, when a very select programme, comprising all the strength of the company, will be given and the famous clown will crack his many jokes in English. We give our readers timely notice so that they may make their arrangements accordingly. Brown goes away before Carnival to Rosario and the Provinces.

The *River Plate Times* says:—It appears the rumour which stated that President Tajes had won the 50,000 dollars prize in the Caridad Lottery lately was unfounded on fact, the lucky fellow who did win it being Sr. Rossignol of the Exchange Office in Calle Corrientes, Buenos

UMMER GOOS

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Albert Gebbie & Co.
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Stock of Summer Goods in all Departments.
...ress materials in cashmeres
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GREAT VARIETY OF
Prints, Muslins and Zephyrs
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...mbroidered Robes
IN
...shmeres, Muslins, Zephyrs and Prints.
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...Cas...adies' Under-clothing.
...ssing-gowns, Toilet jackets,
...Flad Combination dresses.
...oves, Sunshades, and Umbrellas
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...velties, too numerous to detail
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...ts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Braces, &
...Er Ceylon and Oxford Pyjama
Suits, Portmanteaus.
...Zeno & Co.'s Perfumery.
We are sorry to advise our customers, that ing to the uncertain value of the Dollar, e will be obl ged, henceforth to sell only r cash.
Albert Gebbie & Co.,
189—CALLE DEFENSA—189

BANCO ESPA..OL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA,
98—Calle Piedad—98
Capital realizado: $3.000,000 m/n
Da cartas de credito y letras de cambio y expide ordenes por cable sobre los principales mercados del extrangero
Gira sobre todos los pueblos de España, Portugal, Francia, Inglaterra, Italia, Suiza, Belgica, Alemania, asi como sobre Montevideo y todos sus Departamentos, Rosario de Santa Fe, Asuncion, etc. etc.
Se ocupa de toda clase de operaciones bancarias.

SE ABONA	En oro y m. legal.
En cuenta corriente	3 o/o
Depositos á 30 dias	4 „
Id id a 60 dias	5 „
Id id a 90 dias	6 „
Id id a mayor plazo	convencional
Id id a premio desde $3000 arriba pasando 60 dias	6 o/o
SE COBRA	
En cuenta corriente	12 o/o
Por descuentos de letras y pagarés	convencional

Horas de despacho de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m.; los Sabados y fines de mes hasta las 4 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Setiembre 15 de 1888.
AUGUSTO J. COELHO,
xd Gerente

Companias Nacionales de Seguros
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La Segunda Argentina
(FUNDADA EL AÑO 1877)
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(FUNDADA EN 1887).
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139 to 149
CALLE RECONQUISTA
IN ROSARIO
ESQ. CORDOBA Y PUERTO MONTEVIDEO
117—CALLE MISIONES—117
PAYSANDU.
Salto
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 250,000
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Commercial and other Current accounts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
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Cedulas and other public Securities and Stocks received on Deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends for account of parties either here or abroad.
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Also every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.
The following Rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank until further notice:

ALLOWED

	oro sellado and moneda legal.
Credit Balances in current account and Deposits at Call	3 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at one month's notice	4 do
„ for two months fixed	5 do
„ „ three months „	6 do

For longer periods according to arrangement.

CHARGED

Overdrafts in current accounts	Gold and Paper— 12 o/o p.ann.
Discounts	According to arrangement

T. H. JONES, Manager.
Bs. Aires, 12th May 1888.

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata
64 - Calle de la Piedad - 96
Oro efectivo
Capital autorizado y suscrito $3.050,000 m/n.
Reservas al 31 Dec. de 1888 975,000 „
Recibe depositos en cuenta corriente y a plazo fijo.
Descuenta letras y pagares de comercio.
Anticipa fondos sobre titulos de renta negociables, recibiendo tambien los mismos titulos en depositos libre para el cobro de cupones y dividendos cuyo importe se encarga de remitir a los interesados residentes en Europa.
Emite carteras de credito sobre Londres, Paris, Burdeos, Lyon, Marsella, Amberes, Hamburgo, Madrid, Rio Janeiro y todas las principales ciudades de ITALIA y SUIZA.
Gira letras de cambio a la vista y a plazo sobre Londres, Paris, Burdeos, Lyon, Marsella, Le Havre, Niza, Amberes, Hamburgo, San Petersburg Constantinopla, El Cairo, Madrid y todas las provincias de España, sobre las principales ciudades de ITALIA, SUIZA y AUSTRO-HUNGARIA como tambien sobre Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande, Montevideo, Rosario de Santa Fé, Cordoba, y Villa Maria.
Emite ordenes de pago sobre cualquier pueblo de Italia que tenga oficina postal.
Se encarga de cobrar giros o cupones asi como de ejecutar ordenes de compra y venta de Cedulas Hipotecarias y otros titulos de renta, por cuenta de terceros.
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Desde esta fecha hasta nueva resolucion rigen los, siguientes tipos de interes:

Se abona

En cuenta corriente y a la vista	3 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „
A plazo fijo de 60 dias	5 „
A plazo fijo de 90 dias	6 „

SE ABONA EN ORO SELLADO

En cuenta corriente y a la vista	3 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „
A plazo fijo de 60 dias	5 „
A plazo fijo de 90 dias	6 „

Se cobra:
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 12 o/o anual
Por descuento de letras, pagares y otros documentos a tipo.. Convencional.
Horas de despacho:
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 3 de la tarde, y los Sabados y fines de mes hasta las 4.
Buenos Aires, 31 de Diciembre 1888.
ONORIO STOPPANI, Gerente.

William White
Land, Live Stock and General Commission Agent
463 Calle Piedad 463

FURNITURE
A good assortment always on hand a
W. G. Martindale's
248—CALLE ESMERALDA—254
Old number 140 and 144

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Atrato
5300 tons 5900 power
Capt. L. R. Dickenson
Will sail on
February 4th
For Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
HENRY L. GREEN
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REGULAR GERMAN MAIL
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REGULAR LINE BETWEEN
THE
River Plate and Hamburg.

Names of the steamers—	
VALPARAISO	BUENOS AIRES
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MONTEVIDEO	PARANAGUA
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CORRIENTES	URUGUAY
PETROPOLIS	TIJUCA
RIO	CAMPINAS
ROSARIO	OLINDA
BAHIA	CURITYBA
PERNAMBUCO	PORTO ALEGRE
CEARA	SANTO NICOLAS
LISSABON	BELGRANO
CLYDE	ITAPARICA
PARAGUASSU	AMAZONAS
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The following steamers will sail:—

BAHIA	H Schutterow	Feb. 2
URUGUAY	H Machimann	Feb. 9
BREMA	A Ott	Feb. 15
DESTERRO	P H Dreyer	Feb. 17
RIO	W Wichmann	Feb. 24
BELGRANO	T Riedel	March 2

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All these Steamers carry Physician and Stewardesses.
Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie
These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
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For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents
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Regular Line between the River Plate and Bremen via Vigo, and Antwerp.
The Steamships

Berlin	sails on	10th January
Koeln	"	15th do
Frankfurt	"	25th do

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HAMBURG
And ports of England, Holland and in combination with the
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From Antwerp to and from the ports of Norway and the Baltic.
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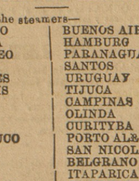
MAIPU 185 n/n.



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366—CALLE PIEDAD—366
(New Number)
Recibe depositos en cuenta corriente á la vista y plazo fijo.
Descuenta letras y pagarés de Comercio.
Anticipa fondos sobre caucion de Titulos de renta y Acciones de Sociedades Anonimas que se cotizen en las Bolsas de Comercio de la Republica.
Hace adelantos sobre Mercaderias Generales ó frutos del pais.
Recibe en deposito Titulos de renta, cedulas hipotecarias, acciones de Sociedades anonimas, encargandose del cobro de cupones, dividendos, rentas ó alquileres, y haciendo adelantos sobre ellos.
Se encarga de invertir fondos por cuenta de terceros en anticipos ó prestamos con caucion de titulos ó valores.
Desde la fecha rejiran los siguientes tipos de interés:—

Se Abona

En cuenta corriente á la vista	3 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „
„ „ 60 „	5 „
„ „ 90 „	6 „

A otros plazos convencional.

Se cobra

En cuenta corriente	12 o/o
Descuentos de pagarés y letters, convensiona	

B. Aires, Noviembre 27 de 1888
B. Gayan,
138 mh7 xp Gerente.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street
PARIS, 16 Rue Halevy
BUENOS AYRES
MONTEVIDEO
ROSARIO DE SANTA FE
Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital 1,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000 „
Offices in Buenos Ayres
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.
Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.
Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted — of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection— subject to a conventional commission.
The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.
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And all the principal towns of FRANCE
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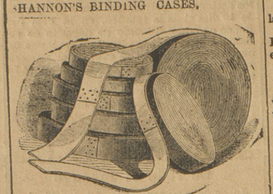

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ROSARIO
Calle Progreso 716.
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31 Calle Reconquista 31
Capital: 3,000 000 m/n. oro sellado
Se abona:

		M/Legal	Oro
Por deposito en cuenta corriente a la vista		3 o/o	3 o/o
Id	Id a plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „	4 „
Id	Id a plazo fijo de 60 dias	5 „	5 „
Id	Id a plazo fijo de 90 dias	6 „	6 „
Id	Id a premio desde $ 20 hasta $000		
	despues de 60 dias	6 „	6 „

Se cobra:
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 12 o/o 12 o/o
Por descuento de letras y pagares, convencional.
El Banco abre cuentas corrientes a comerciantes y particulares en Buenos Aires y en otros puntos de la Republica o del Exterior.
Hace anticipos y prestamos sobre titulos de credito en general, sobre moneda o metales de oro o plata.
Compra y vende, fondos publicos, titulos o valores por cuenta de terceros.
Recibe titulos de credito en deposito, se encarga de cobrar cupones y dividendos, y de remitir el importe a los interesados en Europa.
Da cartas de credito a comerciantes y viajeros, emite giros a la vista o a plazo, y por orden telegrafica sobre Europa.
Dá giros sobre Francia, Inglaterra, Italia España, Suiza y Bélgica.
Emite ordenes de pago sobre cualquier pueblo de Francia que tenga oficina postal.
Horas de despacho: de 10 a.m. a las 3 p.m. Los Sabados y ultimos dias del meshasta las 4 p.m,
Los dividendos del Banco Frances podrán ser pasados en Paris, 4 presentacion de los titulos, por el Banco, Société Marseillaise de Crédit Industriel et Commerciel et de Depôts Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin No. 50, si asi lo desean los poradores.
Buenos Aires, Julio 1 de 1888.
G. Froment,
129 ap13 xp GERENTE.

John O. Hall & Co.
Tea Merchants.
449—CALLE RECONQUISTA—449
1491 '28 x

THE RIVER PLATE
Trust Loan and Agency Company (Limited.)
(o)
Authorized Capital £ 1,250.000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital £ 1,000,000 Sterling

DIRECTORS
JOHN MORRIS ESQ., Chairman
EDWARD ASHWORTH, ESQ.,
J. H. DUNCAN, ESQ.
A. J. FITZHUGH, ESQ
CHARLES J. GUNTHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM WILSON, ESQ.
THOMAS FARRELL, ESQ.
61 Moorgate Street, London E.C.
Buenos Ayres Office:
56 San Martin, (altos)
— AGENCIES —
Rosario de Sta. Fe—
Calle Salta No 453, between Paraguay and Corrientes.
Gualeguay— W. Milne
Parana— Rivas & Co.
Concordia— C. Otaño.

This Company makes loans on Mortgage of properties in the River Plate and undertakes all usual agency and consignatory business, as well as the sale and purchase of Town and Camp properties for account of clients.
Forms of application and all information will be given at the offices and agencies of the Company.
F. H. Chevallier Boutell,
Manager.
22 f4 dx

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the ank will be as fallows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

Moneda legal	
Account current	3 o/o
30 days' notice	3½
90 days' fixed	5 „
Oro sellado	
Account current	2 o o
30 days' notice	3 „
90 days' fixed	4 „

Charged
For Discounts, conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current paper ..... 12 o/o
Do. do do gold .. .. 12 o/o
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1, 1888.
H. G. ANDERSON, Manager.

Barraca del Riachuelo
DE
A. STEWART & Cia.
Deposito
De toda clase de Mercancias
Con ramales de tramway y ferro-carril a los portones
Se cargan y descargan buques
Casilla de Correo No. —Telefono Gower BellNo. 2313.—En la Boca 4 6 5.

SAMUEL YORK & CO
IMPORTERS OF
MACHINERY FOR SAW MILLS
MACHINE SHOPS, &c., &c.
Address—
Balcarce, esquina Moreno
BUENOS AIRES. xp

Wm. Knaudt's Hotel & Restaurant
Calle 25 de Mayo 349; centrally situated. English principally spoken in the house. Airy comfortable Rooms and Beds. Plain well served meals. Moderate Prices. Best known as Restaurant Deutscher Bund.—Every attention and information given to Guests. 30 xp

Banco Nacional
Desde el 1° de Febrero proximo y hasta nuevo aviso el Banco
Cobra
Por descuento de pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no bajo, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral ..... 9 o/o
Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o trimestral ..... 10 „
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente ..... 12 „
Abona
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente ... 3 o/o
Id Id a plazo de 60 dias y arriba ..... 6 „
Id Id en caja de Ahorros:—
Desde $5 hasta $1000 7 „
Desde $1,001 á $10,000 6 „
Id Id en oro o/corriente ..... 2 „
Id Id Id á plazo fijo de 30 dias ..... 3 „
Id Id Id á 90 dias. ..... 4 „
En general el banco no abonará intereses sobre depositos que sean retirados antes de 30 dias.
Buenos Aires, Enero 23° de 1890.
M. A. MAXWELL, Secretario.

Chargeurs Reunis
Compañia Francesa de Navegacion á Vapor.
Salidas fijas de Buenos Aires
El 8, 15 y 25 de cada mes
Tarifa de Pasages
1ª Clase pesos 180 oro, 2ª Clase pes. 76 oro o su equivalente en m/n. curso legal.
N.B.—Los pasageros de 1ª clase que deseen embarcarse en Montevideo gozaran del pasage gratis en los vapores de la Platense Flotilla Company.
Pasage del vaporcito para el embarque en la rada "gratis."
En la agencia se despachan pasages del Havre y Burdeos a Buenos Aires a los siguientes precios.
Tercera clase (con camarote) pes. 75 oro
Entrepuente pesos 35 oro.
El precio de los pasages es en oro o su equivalente en moneda nacional curso legal al tipo del dia.
Por mas informes al Agente General
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN,
Buenos Aires, Calle Piedad 35,
Montevideo, Calle Piedras 144.
Rosario, Calle Puerto 35.
San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

LA VELOCE
Quickest route from the River Plate to Europa
for Las Palmas, Tangers, Barcelona Genoa, Naples
By the splendid steamers of the line
Nord America,
ex-Stirling Castle
Napoli, Duchessa di Genova, Vittoria, Duca di Galliera, Europa, and Matteo Bruzzo
Leaving Buenos Aires
on 3th, 14th and 24th of every month.
Passages per Nord America, Duchessa di Galliera and Vittorie. Special cabins $210 gold; 1st class 180 gold, 2nd class 130 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
Per Matteo Bruzzo and Europe--1st class, 150 gold, 2nd class 120 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
Per Napoli--1st class 120 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
These steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardesses.
For freight etc. apply to the General Agent
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN.
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo 255.
Montevideo, Piedras 144.
Rosario, San Lorenzo 43
San Nicolas, Comercio 94.

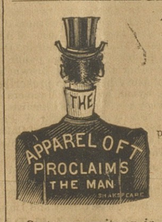
Banco Carabassa & Cia.
Calle Piedad
Esquina Reconquista
Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue·

Se paga

Tanto en oro sellado como en moneda legal			
Por depositos en cuenta corriente			
o a la vista en moneda de curso legal		3 o o	anual
Id	a plazo fijo de 30 dias	Id Id	4 „
Id	a plazo fijo de 60 dias	Id Id	5 „
Id	a plazo fijo de 90 dias	Id Id	6 „
Id	a premio, no retirandose el		
Id	a dinero antes de los 60 dias		5 „
	otros plazos		Convencional.

Se cobra
Tanto en oro sellado como en moneda legal
Por adelanto en cuenta corriente 12 o/o anual
Descuento de pagares y letras sera ..... Convencional.

Letras de Cambio
Se dan sobre:—
Espana 550 pueblos, Gran Bretana 40 pueblos; Holanda, Belgica, Alemania, Rusia, Turquia, Dinamarca, Suecia y Noruega, Rumania, Austria, Lisboa, Oporto; Italia pagadero en 250; y Suiza en 70 pueblos: Estados Unidos, Canada, Brazil, Montevideo:
Cartas de Credito
Se dan sobre los principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compras de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision ni lo sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.
Horas de despacho
Los ordinarios 10 a.m. a 3 p.m., y los Sabados y Fines de mes hasta 4 p.m.
...Buenos Aires, ... 1889



And the apparel executed by
J. BROWN
English Tailor
proclaims him to be the first English Tailor in the city.
Customers waited on in Buenos Aires or Suburbs—Belgrano Flores, Temperley etc. etc., with samples of newest English materials. Prompt delivery and prices considerably below those of any other House, **but for cash only.**
J. BROWN
Casilla de Correo 1694.
4 1o4 jan7 xp

A. AULD'S
Annual Clearing Sale of
Summer Goods,
— GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES —
Ladies' Dust Cloaks sold at 15 and $30 m/n, reduced to 7 and $20.
Gents' Silk Dust Coats 9 dols., former price 14 dols. Gents' Silk Jacket (Seda cruda) 5 m/n; Linen Jackets 2 m/n. Boys, Gents Suits 2, 3 and 4 m/n former price 3, 5 and 6 m/n; thin Jersey Suits from 3 m/n.
Fancy dress Silks at 90 cts metre; many being short lengths. will be sold at even less price. Satteens at 50 cts metre. A few pieces black silk Grandin 80 cents, worth 1.40. Zephyrs at 30 cents metre. Bengaline 65 cts metre, former price 80 cts. Serge for summer wear at 40 cts metre. Flannelettes at 20 cents. Prints at 18, 20 and 30 cts mt. Muslins from 15 cents.
Art Muslins. Mosquito nets, Curtains, Laces, Sun Shades, etc., all at reduced prices. Remnants of all sorts will be sold at less than cost price.
A. AULD
638—Calle Alsina—638

John Walker & Sons
LIMITED.
Kilmarock, Scotland.
FOUNDED IN 1827.
Old Highland Whisky.
Purest and Best.
Blended with the greatest care and nicety from the finest products of the Highland Stills.
WALKER'S OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY obtained at Sydney Exhibition in 1879 a certificate of the Highest Class for Old Highland Whisky.
Two silver medals at Melbourne in 1880 with three other diplomas, Diploma d'Honneur at Paris in 1885 and Highest Awards Adelaide 1887.
The business done during the year 1888 showed an increase of upwards of 100,000 gallons as compared with the previous year.
Sole Agents for the sale in the Argentine Republic,
S. H. JONES & CO.
333, — SAN MARTIN — 333.
Buenos Ayres.
609 m28 ufn

Paraguay
The most favoured part is the South, for it enjoys a salubrious climate, therefore the undersigned recommend to intending purchasers cattle camps, parklike an appearance, with good grasses. clumps of trees and permanent water, all personally inspected; also chacras, orange groves and town lots. Properties inspected and titles examined, and they have now on hand various fine properties for sale.
N.A.—Price has increased cent per cent in a year.—Address H. & H. Elliot, Villa del Pilar, Paraguay, or Capt. Elliot, calle Tucuman 37, Belgrano. 6o3 e31 dx

GUARDIAN
Fire Assurance Company
Capital £ 2,000,000
Agents in the River Plate
MOORE & TUDOR
95 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires.
Fire risks taken at moderate rates, and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been entrusted the agents.

Hogg & Wright
Corredores de Bolsa
29—Piedad—341 n/n
Y EN LA BOLSA. 211 d20x

The Wind has changed
But is as cheap as ever
The Agency for the celebrated
Halladay Standard
Wind Mill
Has moved to
CALLE CHACHBUCO 332.
1st Prize Philadelphia... 1876
1st do Paris..... 1878
1st do Buenos Aires.. 1886
1st do Rosario 1888
Governed Automatically
Several hundred in use in this country
E. P. Phillips & Co.
Sole Agents
Office, Calle Chacabuco 332, Buenos Aires
Talleres: Calle Serrano, Palermo
1126128. In front of Park Gates

WILKES & CO.
Importers
340 Esmeralda 340
Have just received
A fine assortment of gas stoves
And a choice selection of
Royal Worcester Ware
of the latest designs.
ALSO
Pedestal and Table Lamps
3°8 dc12 ufn

The New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited.
Monthly Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
New Zealand and London.
Calling at Rio de Janeiro and Teneriffe.
The new and magnificent Steamers of this Line will sail from Rio Janeiro for Plymouth on their homeward voyages from New Zealand, in the following order:
Sail from Rio Janeiro

Ruapehu	July 5
Kaikoura	Aug. 2
Tongariro	Aug. 30

All the steamers of this Company have excellent accommodation for first, second and third-class passengers, and are lighted by electricity.
Fares from Buenos Aires or Montevideo—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To London	£35	£25	£15

Return tickets (good for 12 months) ..... £52 10s.
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited
Agents—Montevideo, Solis 55; Buenos Aires Cangallo 326, and Rio de Janeiro.

Chargeurs Reunis
Compañia Francesa de Navegacion á Vapor.
Salidas fijas de Buenos Aires
El 8, 15 y 25 de cada mes
Tarifa de Pasages
1ª Clase pesos 180 oro, 2ª Clase pes. 76 oro o su equivalente en m/n. curso legal.
N.B.—Los pasageros de 1ª clase que deseen embarcarse en Montevideo gozaran del pasage gratis en los vapores de la Platense Flotilla Company.
Pasage del vaporcito para el embarque en la rada "gratis."
En la agencia se despachan pasages del Havre y Burdeos a Buenos Aires a los siguientes precios.
Tercera clase (con camarote) pes. 75 oro
Entrepuente pesos 35 oro.
El precio de los pasages es en oro o su equivalente en moneda nacional curso legal al tipo del dia.
Por mas informes al Agente General
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN,
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Rosario, Calle Puerto 35.
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LA VELOCE
Quickest route from the River Plate to Europa
for Las Palmas, Tangers, Barcelona Genoa, Naples
By the splendid steamers of the line
Nord America,
ex-Stirling Castle
Napoli, Duchessa di Genova, Vittoria, Duca di Galliera, Europa, and Matteo Bruzzo
Leaving Buenos Aires
on 3th, 14th and 24th of every month.
Passages per Nord America, Duchessa di Galliera and Vittorie. Special cabins $210 gold; 1st class 180 gold, 2nd class 130 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
Per Matteo Bruzzo and Europe--1st class, 150 gold, 2nd class 120 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
Per Napoli--1st class 120 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
These steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardesses.
For freight etc. apply to the General Agent
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN.
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo 255.
Montevideo, Piedras 144.
Rosario, San Lorenzo 43
San Nicolas, Comercio 94.

Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy
Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy
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Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy
Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy.
Keating's Cough Lozenges
Best Remedy
Oldest and best Cough Remedy
"ANY DOCTOR WILL TELL YOU" there is no better Cough Medicine than CEATING'S LOZENGES. One gives relief; if you suffer from cough try them but once; they will cure and they will not injure your health; they contain only the purest drugs, skilfully combined. Sold everywhere in small tins and bottles.
Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy
Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy
Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy
Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy.
Keating's Cough Lozenges Best Remedy.
Keating's Cough Lozenges.
"Thert is unquestionable" no better remedy in the whole world for all cough and throat troubles than KEATING'S LOZENGES — any medical man will assure you of this fact. Relief is speedy; they contain no strong acting, but only simple drugs; the most delicate can take them. Sold in tins and bottles.
3so1ghom 2Pw

A. AULD'S
Annual Clearing Sale of
Summer Goods,
— GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES —
Ladies' Dust Cloaks sold at 15 and $30 m/n, reduced to 7 and $20.
Gents' Silk Dust Coats 9 dols., former price 14 dols. Gents' Silk Jacket (Seda cruda) 5 m/n; Linen Jackets 2 m/n. Boys, Gents Suits 2, 3 and 4 m/n former price 3, 5 and 6 m/n; thin Jersey Suits from 3 m/n.
Fancy dress Silks at 90 cts metre; many being short lengths. will be sold at even less price. Satteens at 50 cts metre. A few pieces black silk Grandin 80 cents, worth 1.40. Zephyrs at 30 cents metre. Bengaline 65 cts metre, former price 80 cts. Serge for summer wear at 40 cts metre. Flannelettes at 20 cents. Prints at 18, 20 and 30 cts mt. Muslins from 15 cents.
Art Muslins. Mosquito nets, Curtains, Laces, Sun Shades, etc., all at reduced prices. Remnants of all sorts will be sold at less than cost price.
A. AULD
638—Calle Alsina—638

British and American Benevolent Society
The Society is sadly in want of funds. Donations will thankfully be received by the undersigned, or by the Chairman, Chas. H. Krabbe, 431 Calle Cuyo, R. Ingles Runciman, Treasurer, 158 Calle Chacabuco.
December 10th, 1889.
RONALD BRIDGETT.
Hon. Sec.
746 Gral. Lavalle.

R. GRIFFITHS.
English Upholsterer,
266—Calle Callao—266
Furniture re-upholstered, repaired and polished. Curtains Draperies, etc., made on the most reasonable terms. 337 15ja30

Corralon Ingles
DE
JUAN E. TURNER & CO.
We have on sale a completely new stock of
Postes, 1|2-Postes and Estacones
JOHNSON'S Iron and Steel Wires
ALSO
Wires of other well-known Brands
Barrillos of Wired-wood, or Double T.
Pitch Pine, White & Spruce Pines
CORRAL - RAILS
Palms, Canes, Rock Salt, Roman and Portland Cement
Galvanized Iron and Zinc
LINE.
401—MENDOZA—407
BOCA.

HALL'S Sheep Dip
15nx

Seeds and Plants Store.
Every class of Lucen Seeds, Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Tree Seeds etc. Fruit Trees of all kinds. European Forest Trees for avenues and montes. Great choice of Ornamental Plants. For sale in the House
AL BUEN JARDINERO 35 FLORIDA 35
Nursery and Horticultural Garden, Calle Venezuela esquina Bayona.
Gustavo Hamonet
35—CALLE FLORIDA 35. BUENOS AIRES.

Fruit Trees.
35—Florida Street—35
In best classes: Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Chestnuts, Fig Gooseberries, Lemons, Medlars, Mulberries, Nectarines, Nuts, Olives, Oranges, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Pomegranates, Quinces, Raspberries, Red and White Currant, Strawberries, Walnut; Vines, etc.
For sale, Al Buen Jardinero, deposit of seeds and plants of Gustavo Homonet, 35 Florida street.
Nursery and horticultural garden, Venezuela, corner of Bayona street, Almagro.

E. P. Goodhall
SHIPBROKER
Lloyd's Agent, Land and Estate and General Commission Agent.
BAHIA BLANCA

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
between Liverpool. the River Plate, and Valparaiso
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL SAIL IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER
From Montevideo:

For Europe

SORATA Capt. A. Cooper sails on the 2nd February for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
BRITANNIA Capt H. Brown. sails on 16th Feb, for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
POTOSI Captain H. L. Hayes sails on or about the 2nd of March for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool

For the Pacific

GALICIA, Capt. C. Linsay Hay sails on the 3rd February for Sandy Point, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
JOHN ELDER, Capt. J. Barr sails on or about the 16th Feb. for Sandy Point, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
OROTAVA, Capt. W Waddilove R.N.R. will sail on the 3rd of March for Sandy Point, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Taking mails, passengers, cargo, parcels, and specie for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota,

Liquidation prices—

Gold	219
Cedulas K	76
" L	68
" N	64
" O	64
" P	63 40
" M	64 40
National Bank Shares	205
Catalinas	48 50
Ta Plata Comercial	65
Bolsa Bank	71
Agricola y Comercial	50
Banco Constructor	81
Obligaciones	6 70

Although for end of month there was not extra-pressure of business at the Banks, Affairs in the Bolsa liquidation parlor were not much more active than on any ordinary day. In the afternoon the liquidator called an auction and sold 400 Constructor shares at 76 to 76,50 and 100 Muelles de La Plata at 61. This closed the day's proceedings and the month's liquidation.

The news from Montevideo was another surprise this evening. In the midst of general astonishment the porter chalked up Obras at 34½ and National Uruguay Bank at 102. Everybody expected utter collapse in the Mount to-day: such is the Plate. We should not wonder if all stocks began to boom across the water next month. To tell the truth, affairs here are much more brittle than in the Mount.

The steamers Phenician, Rio Negro and Desterro arrived at Montevideo to-day.

We see in the half-yearly report of the Spanish Bank of this city that the Bank's profits up to 31st Dec. ult. amounted to $387,730, distributed as follows;—

80 o|o para los Accionistas:		
33,095 acciones integradas a $8 ...	264,760.00	
16,905 id. con 40 o/o pago á $2.26	38,205.30	
10,000 id. con 20 o/o pago á $0.66	6,600.00	309,565.30
6 o|o para los fundadores, 1380 títulos á $16.80		23,184.00
1 o|o para el Hospital Español de esta Capital		3,869.56
1 o|o para el Socio Iniciador		3,869.56
4 o|o para el Directorio		15,478.24
8 o|o para el Fondo de Res'va		30,990.04
		$386,956.70

These figures speak well for the working of the bank, the business of which is daily growing larger.

The following was Mr Devoto's speech to the shareholders of the Italian Bank at the meeting held yesterday:— Gentlemen. In accordance with the statutes, I submit the annual balance-sheet to your approval. The net profits of the year, after having made ample provision for doubtful and bad debts, amount to 843,024·72 dollars gold. Of this sum the Board propose to place 240,000 dollars gold to the Fondo de Prevision, carry forward 20,881.87 dollars and distribute the remaining 582,142.85 dollars as follows:—

		$
4 o|o Founders		23,285 71
7 o|o Board of Directors		40,750
5 o|o Reserve Fund		29,107.14
84 o|o shareholders, say 20 gold on 20,000 shares	$300,000	
and $12.60 on 15,000 certificates	$189,000	489,000
Total		582,142.85

Of this we must deduct $267,800 gold already distributed as dividend in Auguet, at the rate of $10 gold per share and $5·80 gold per certificate (60 per cent paid up), and in proportion to Board and shareholders. In spite of the crisis, the figures show the prosperous march of the Bank and its branches. The Board, by virtue of Art. 12, decided to have the Bank incorporated under the Free Banking Act to the amount of $1,000,000 paper, guaranteed by the deposit of one million in public bonds of 4½ per cent gold, registered in the Inspection Bureau in the name of our Bank, and which were paid with the $850,000, as will be seen by the balance-sheet. By virtue of the resolution approved by you at the extraordinary meeting held on Oct. 15 ult, the Board opened the subscription list for the increase of of the capital to 8 million dollars gold, and the list was covered with a considerable surplus. With a view to collect the first call when due, the Board have decided to give out provisional receipts for the amount of the call, and the prorata distribution if required, will be subsequently made when we receive the letters of European subscribers. In Accordance with Art. 35 the following members of the Board go out: Thomas Ambrosetti, Dr. L. Tamini, and G. Lavarello. You have to elect their successors. The Board beg to recommend the good conduct of the numerous staff of the Bank and branches, and the able and excellent management of Mr. Onorio Stoppani, our manager.

A decree was issued this evening appointing Captain J. Lucas Nautical Administrator of Dock No. 1 and the South Sluice. The Revenue Office is also making a list of appointments which will be approved in a day or two. It has been decided to enface the tariff sanctioned by decree of Jan.30th, 1889.

The custom House receipts to-day were:—Imports $144,420.10; exports $294.50; stamps $33,677.43; total $178,386.03.

Mr. Basavilbaso—the 24,000 league commissioner—leaves on the 4th or 5th for Europe.

A decree was issued this evening from the Finance Office, naming the staff of employees for the hydraulic service of the Sluice and Dique No. 1.

The number of animals slaughtered up to date in the "saladeros" of Montevideo is as follows:—

	Yesterday	Total head
H. Piñeyrua	148	11,305
Vellozo and San Martin	149	8,911
Federico Cibils	327	15,612
Apesteguy Brothers	248	9,606
Anturquin and Co.	—	5,308
P. Denis and Co.	—	9,348
Anza and Anaya	—	10,945
E. Mouret and Co.	824	9,193
Aguerre and Co.	—	7,061
Castellanos and Co.	35	16,644
O. Soriano and Co.	211	12,968
Freitas and Co.	—	2,084
J. Martori	—	—
Total	1,794	119,010
Same period 1889		158,530

The directors of the New Zealand and River Plate Land Mortgage Company, in their report to the shareholders at the 6th annual general meeting, state as follows: "After providing for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profit for the year ended 31st October, 1889, including £1,418 10s. brought forward from the preceding year, amounts to £17,667 4s. 8d. Out of this sum an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th April, 1889, was paid at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, amounting to £8,000, leaving a sum of £9,667 4s. 8d., which the directors recommend should be applied as follows:—

To payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 o|o per annum for the half-year ended 31st October, 1889, making a total distribution for the year of 8 o|o, as in the previous year	£8,000	0 0
To be carried forward	1,667	4 8
	£9,667	4 8

The directors are glad to say that the result of the establishment of the company at the River Plate is proving quite equal to their anticipations. As, however, only a short period has elapsed since the commencement of operations, and as the directors have thought it desirable to proceed slowly and cautiously, the extension has not yet effected any considerable increase in the net profits for the year, in the face of the increased expenses and loss of revenue during the process of transmission of funds from New Zealand. The vacancy at the board, created by the resignation of Mr. F. Larkworthy, consequent on his visit to Australasia, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. David Cooper Scott, a director of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, and of the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Montevideo, Limited."

The London papers publish the following, which may interest many here and in Montevideo:—

"Humanity Rewarded—The Board of Trade have awarded the undermentioned testimonials to the crews of the Brazilian tugs Plata and Emperor in recognition of their services in assisting to rescue the crew of the English barque Georgina, which wrs wrecked in a storm on English Bank, in the River Plate, on 21st August last. A gold medal for humanity to Antonio Fassio, whitea of the Plata; a gold medal for gallantry and a sum of money to Cristobal di Franco, seaman, of the Plata, who, at great personal risk, rescued the shipwrecked crew: a silver medal for humanity to Benico Borrazas, master of the Emperor: and sums of money to the remaining members of both crews.

The following operations were effected in the Montevidean "Centro Comercial" on Thursday:—

Comp. Nacional de Credito—
For cash 1,950 at 29 to 33
Jan. 31st 510 at 30 to 32½
National Bank Shares—
For cash 100 at 100-102
After-hours—
Comp. Nacional de Credito—
Jan. 31st 650 at 31½ to 34
National Bank Shares—
Jan. 31st 200 at 101

From Mr. Julius J. Smith's book "Monedas Estranjeras," we take the following values of gold coins in Argentine papermoney at to-day's premium of 119 00 o/o:

$ m/n.	$ m/n
£ stg. equal to 11 04	U. S. Eagle ...22.71
20-fc. piece ... 8.76	Argentino 10.96
20 marks 10.82	25 S. Pesetas...10.96
20,000 reis.....24 81	5 Soles (Peru) 10.96
Condor 20 72	Ounce.....35 67
Sp. Doubloon ..11 32	$ Oriental..... 2.35

We give below a return of prices obtained in the produce markets to-day:—

PLAZA CONSTITUCION

The arrivals to-day were 83 waggons of produce. The following sales were effected:—

Wool, Fine—
40000 ks at 9.30, 8.70, 8.50, and 7.50 by E Bonifacio.
20000 ks especial at 9.70 and 10.00 by Mantalen H y Cia.
40000 ks good and regular at 8.65 and 8.10 by J Ortiz.
15000 ks regular at 8.20 by J y Rivero.
15000 ks regular at 8.20 by M Mendez.
8000 ks regular at 8.25 by M Planas.
10000 ks regular at 8.10 by J Rodriguez.
10000 ks regular at 7.80 by F Beazley.
7000 ks regular at 7.70 by J Elordi.
25000 ks regular and inferior at 8.40 and 7.00 by P y Cueto.
20000 ks regular and inferior at 8.00 and 7.00 by E Somoza y Cia.
5000 ks inferior at 7.30 by P M Cernadas y Cia.

Sheepskins, per k:	Nonatos, 2.80
Consumo, 69-70	Horse do, per hide, 3.40
Desechos, 63-65	Lamb do, per doz., 2.20
Matadero, 62	Cereals, per 100 k:
Al barrer, 50-70	Maize, with bag:
Corderones, 40-43	Morocho maize, per 100 ks., 2.15
Pelados, 43	Hay, per 1000 ks 30 m/n
Capachos, 15	
Hides, per 10 k.:	
Cowhides, 4.80-5.00	
Matadero do, 4.80	
Calf do, 3.50	

PLAZA ONCE DE SETIEMBRE

The arrivals this morning were 52 waggons. The business transacted was:

Wool, per 10 k.:	Horse do, per hide, 2.90
Fine, 6 00-8 30	Lamb do, per doz., 1.80
Cruza Lincoln, 8.80	Cereals, per 100 k.:
Black, 5.00	Wheat, French, 6.20
Borrega, 6.70	Salado, 6.25
Belly, 4.25	Candeal, 6.50
Sheepskins, per k:	Barleta, 6.70
Consumo, 68	Rosario, 6.20
Desechos, 60	For bread, 6.50
Al barrer, 50 62	Maize, with bag:
Matadero, 58	Morocho maize, per 100 ks., 2.33
Corderones, 40-45	Do., for export, 2.40
Pelados, 38	Yellow, 2.00
Capachos, 18	Do., for export, 2.75
Hides, per 10 k.:	Hay, 29 m/n per 1000 ks.
Cowhides, camp, 4.60	
Matadero do, 4.40	
Calf do, 3.50	
Nonatos, 2.50	

BOLSA TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, Jan. 31st.
Comp. Nacional de Credito—
For cash, 34½
National Bank Shares—
For cash, 102
Unified Debt—
For cash, 71½
Saladeros slaughter up to date 122,154 head.

Arrivals—
Rio Negro from Havre
Phoenician from Glasgow
Desterro from Hamburg
Sailings—
Vesuna sails

Sailings of Steamers.

"LA PLATENSE"
(F. Co Ld)
Febrero 1

For Montevideo the steamers Venus y Jupiter from La Plata at 4 p.m.

For Asuncion and intermediate ports the steamer Caburno leaving the Central Station at 2.55.

DEATHS.

On the 24th January, at Barracas, after a short illness, Mr. William Bird, a native of Buenos Ayres, aged 55 years and 8 months. He was a widower, and leaves five children.

On the 27th January, at Quilmes, William Mitchell, son of William Mitchell, aged 7 years.

Thomas Wood & Co.

161—CALLE MAIPU—161

Chilled Tramway, Waggon and Trolley Wheels, Tram Coach fittings of all classes Gun metal fittings. Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Suction and delivery hose. Galvanized Pipes and fittings, and General Engineers' and Contractors' Stores.

4 324 sp12 mar12

Champagne Max Sutaine & Co.

This Champagne is supplied to all the best London Clubs and to most of the officers' messes of the English army.

Sole agents in the Argentine Republic.

Moore & Tudor,
163 MAIPU

4 450 18dc xp

Church Services.

Passionist Fathers' Chapel. Calle Caridad—Every Sunday and Feast day Masses at 6½, 7, 8 and 9. Sermon and Benediction, at 3 p.m.

St John's Anglican Church, Calle 25 de Mayo.—Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—February 2nd.—11, Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon. 7.30, Evensong and Sermon.

St. John's Chapel of Ease. Belgrano, Calle San Lorenzo, cor. Rivadavia.—5, Evensong and Sermon.

Protestant Church at Quilmes—8.13 Divine Services by Rev. Pelham Ogle. 9.30 a.m., Sunday School. 5 p.m., Divine Service by Rev. L. McNeill. 8.15, Matins and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Lomas—Septuagisima, 1890.—8.0 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion. 10.30, Sunday School. 11.30, Matins, Litany and Sermon.
ARNOLD T. B. PINCHARD, Vicar.

Barracas Institute, Calle San Antonio.—7.30 p m., Evensong and sermon.

American Church, Corner of Maipu and Corrientes. Preaching in English at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. by Revd. Thomas H. Stockton, Pastor.

Boca Mission Hall. General Brown 1199.—Preaching in English at 7.30 p.m. by Mr. Frederich W. Wilks.

Missing Friends

Thomas Glass—Carpenter on board barque Garland, left at Buenos Ayres.

Clarence Eisenborough—left Liverpool per Hevelius November 1888.

David Ackley Aird—last heard of at Santa Fe.

Henry Manning—employed by Railway Co. at Mendoza 1888 and removed to Buenos Ayres.

Adolfo Estaran—native of Gibraltar, age 45, supposed to be employed on railway or tramway.

Samuel P. Gallie—left Jersey in 1863 with Mr Burns, and in 1870 freighted a schooner with bricks to build himself a house.

Julia Clarke—owner of Post-office Savings Bank book found in Buenos Ayres.

John Mannion—for some time fireman of s.s. La France, said to have been murdered.

George Read—lived in Bs. Aires for 22 years and his sister Mrs. Jacob not having heard from him for that time is getting anxious.

William John Trengove—came from Valparaiso in 1888. A butcher by trade, but kept an hotel for a time.
RONALD BRIDGETT, H.B.M. Consul.

Information is desired at the British Consulate of the whereabouts or death of the undermentioned persons:—

Jasper Muir Weir, said to be a guard on a railway.

John Charles Weber, native of Penang last heard of at a saladero at Ajo, and for whom there is money.

William Black alias Bartholomew—left Liverpool in the "Abbots Reading" in 1862, was last heard of at Laguna de los Padres.

William J. Gibson—was working in 1888 with Meat Freezing Company, Campana.

Apollinaris

LA REINA DE LAS AGUAS DE MESA.

EL AGUA DE MESA MAS AGRADABLE, DE MAS CONFIANZA Y MEJOR PARA EL USO HABITUAL DE LOS QUE PADECEN DE DESORDENES DEL HIGADO.

EL AGUA APOLLINARIS.—"Tiene derecha la salud á muchos diputados, los cuales, dicen ellos mismos en el Monitor Diluy, deben á dicha circunstancia de ser tan indigestion minus por cada comida." Vida Parisiense.

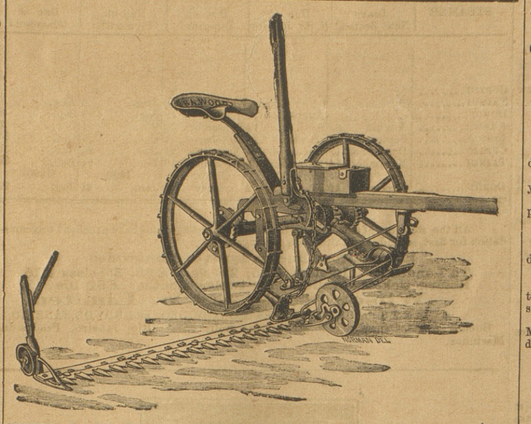
DISPEPSIAS Y ENFERMEDADES DEL HIGADO.—EL AGUA APOLLINARIS.—"En ciertas casas en que las Aguas de Vichy ó de Vichy no pueden ser tolerados, el Agua Apollinaris ha sido encontrada ser eficaz." Estudio sobre las Aguas Minerales Natural Apollinaris, Delabaye & Co., Paris.

VENTA ANUAL, TRECE MILLONES DE BOTELLAS.

Se vende en todas las boticas, restaurants y cafés de primer orden.

ÚNICOS EXPORTADORES:
LA COMPAÑIA LIMITADA APOLLINARIS,
19 REGENT STREET, LONDRES.

Únicos Agentes en el Rio de la Plata, PARRY & Cª, Buenos Aires.
Agente en Montevideo Eduardo Cooper.
219—Misione s—219

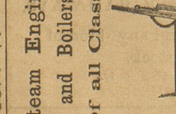


WALTER A. WOOD'S
ALFALFA MOWERS
The leader of them all!
Always ahead.—Always reliable.
Awarded the highest Prize at Paris Exhibition 1889.

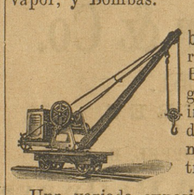
STRONGEST — LIGHTEST. Over ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED HIGHEST PRIZES gained throughout the World. Special Machines for cutting Thistles, also Hay Rakes, wood and iron. Extras for all machines always on hand.
These machines can be seen at work on all principle Estancias throughout the Republic.

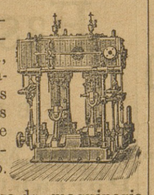
Sole Importers—
John & Joseph Drysdale & Co.
440 — CALLE PERU — 450.
396 jn16 My16

A. Shanks Hijos y Cia.
(Limitada)



Ingenieros y Fabricantes de Maquinaria.
ESCRITORIO
CALLE ALSINA 416
Exposicion permanente: Paseo Colon, esq. Mejico.
Deposito: Barraca Pena, Barracas.
—Unicos Agentes—
PARA LA RENOMBRADA
Segadora y Atadora "EL PLANO"
Segadora "EL PLANO NUEVO"
Las mas perfeccionadas en el mundo
(o)
El "PLANET JUNIOR" Arado
Fabricantes de Motores y Calderas de todas clases.
Motores y Calderas para Vapores, Lanchas, Pescantes á vapor, y Bombas.



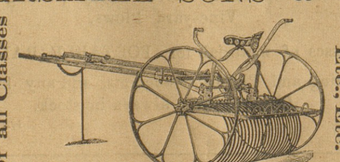


Maquinaria para trabajar la madera, de Perin y Panhard y Cia., Ransome, Robinson, Sagar, Richards, y demas importantes fabricantes de Europa. Toda clase de maquinaria para industria siempre en deposito.

Una variada exposicion de diferente clase de maquinaria puede verse en nuestra sucursal, Calle Paseo Colon, esquina Mejico.

Toda comunicacion dirijase al escritorio Calle Alsina 416
403 n18 1b18

308 PERU, ESQ^s. MORENO
WALSH, LOVETT & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MARSHALL SONS & CO.
Steam Engines and Boilers of all Classes



"BAMFORD" Horse Rakes Grass Mowers Etc., Etc.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Parry & Co., 371 Balcarce, Sole Agents.

At the Estancia Grande, the property of GEORGE BELL, there are always on sale Clydesdale and Cleveland Stallions, Durham Bulls, and Lincoln Rams, also Potros suitable for carriages and heavy draught.

All animals offered for sale at this Estancia are by Stallions, Bulls, etc., imported direct from England by the owner; it would therefore be advantageous for intending purchasers to inspect the same before purchasing elsewhere.
Nearest Station (under a league from the Estancia) EMPALME PEREIRA F. C. a La Plata from whence animals can be despatched to any part of the Republic.
Only Address in Buenos Ayres — Venezuela 1062.
554 nv22 dc31

London Hosiery Store.
GATH & CHAVES
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Henry Heath's Prize Medal Exhibition Hats
Of World-wide Renown
The Latest Novelties of London & Paris
565.—PIEDAD—569.

HEIDSIECK & CO'S
Monopole
DRY & SEC
Unicos Introductores para el Rio de la Plata—
Wedekind, Fehr & Co.
767 — RIVADAVIA — 767
Montevideo — Calle Misiones 156/162.
407 dc14jan

Sociedad Nacional de Importaciones.

Capital de 500,000 pesos m|n.—En series de 250,000 pesos m|n cada una.—Acciones de 100 pesos m|n.
Local Provisoria, Cuyo 726.
Suscricion de la Primera Serie de 2,500 Acciones.

OBJETO DE LA SOCIEDAD.

La adquisicion de la casa introductora Grunhut y Ragozza, con todas sus existencias. Continuar, ensanchar sus operaciones, y dedicarse en general á la introduccion de cla e de articulot Europeos, Norte Americanos y de otros paises, y á la exportacion de frutos del pais.
La Sociedad establecerá sucursales y agencias en cualquier punto de la Republica y del extranjero.
Se ofrece al publico la suscricion á las 1,500 acciones restantes de la primera serie pagaderas como sigue|:—
El 10 o|o al suscricion.
El 15 o|o á la aprobacion de los estatutos.
El 15 o|o á los dos meses despues de aprobahos y el restante en cuotas de 10 o|o cuando el Directorio lo crea necesario y con intervales de 30 dias entre el pago de una y otra.
Por mas datos al local de la Sociedad, Cuyo 726.
Pedro A. Pardo, presidente; Santiago Acevedo, vice presidente; Hector Ragozza, tesorero; Pedro Fusoni, secretario; Alberto M. Gonzalez, vocal; Pedro Segrestan, suplente; Carlos Heisecke, suplente.
Puntos de Suscricion—Srs. Grunhut y Ragozza, Cuyo 736; Sr. Alberto M. Gonzalve, Maipú 67; Srs. Santiago Acevedo, Alsina 1333; Sr. Pedro Fusoni, Florida 356; Sr. Pedro Segrestan, Rivadavia 867.
Gerencia de la Compañia docks de transito del Puerto de la Plata, Piedad 382.
Sociedad de Seguros "El Ancla", Boca del Riachuelo, Gral. Brown 1328.
488 20jan31

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by D. J. Collis Brown, (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London! Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan; but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are so sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances "ad infinitum" of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative that have occurred under our personal observation during many years, in Cholraic Diarrhœas, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm Conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate Breach of Faith on the part of the Chemist to prescribe and Patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes and Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. To Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
Caution.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr J. Collis Browne, was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodine; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
97 ap3 oc3 2pw

SPRATT'S PATENT LIM., London.
Patent Salt Rollers.
FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

"Farm" says:—All animals require salt to keep them in health; horses particularly need it. This roller saves time and money. No well kept stable is complete without it."

SPRATT'S pigeon and poultry pens.
" patent poultry meal.
" patent meat fibrine dog cakes.

Sole Agents for the River Plate:—
VANDEN ENDE Y CIA.
264—TACUARI—264
653 ja27 fb3

L'pool Brazil and R. P. Steamer
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departure from Buenos Aires.
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL.
CHANCER (Eng) Capt Asken Jan 31
ANTWERP
PASCAL, (Eng.) Capt. Trenaman, Feb. 3
Loading in the Boca
LIVERPOOL
SPENSER (Eng) Capt. Fairlem Feb. 5
Loading in the Boca
ANTWERP
(Via Bahia Blanca)
FLAXMAN (Eng.) Capt. Royce Feb. 5
ANTWERP.
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
LEIBNITZ* (Belg.) Capt. F Graham Feb 8
Carrying the Belgian mails
ANTWERP
(via Rio de Janeiro and Southampton)
MASKELYNE* (Eng.) Gregory Feb. 22
Carrying the Belgian Mails

Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets available for 12 months: at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepared prepaid passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and passengers for New York will connect with the New York boat from Rio N.B.—Certain steamers marked* are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
T. S. BOADLE & Co, Agent,
149 Calle Reconquista 149

Aviso
Los señores comercio que habiendo el vapor PEÑAROS concluido su descarga en los Depositos de Catalinas el 18 del actual, no reconoceremos ningun reclamo contra dicho vapor despues del 2 de Febrero 1890; porque solamente somos agentes de entrada del mismo.
WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.,
Cuyo 429 (altos)
721 j29 fb2

DAVID MAC IVER and Co's
REGULAR
Line of Steamers
FROM
LIVERPOOL
The well known steamer
Sicily
Capt. Hetherington
Will sail for
LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP
About January 31st
These steamers have good accommodation for a few passengers.
For further particulars apply to the agent
Rob. R. Mac Iver
195 Reconquista 195
605 o2f ufn
4

To Capitalists.

WANTED—one or more gentlemen to form a syndicate of $100,000 for the manufacture of two articles of very large consumption, and for the exploitation of the patent for the machinery requisite for the manufacture of the principal article which would be generally used in all the provinces of the Republic.
There will be a great future and prompt profits for these articles, hitherto unknown in this country.
Apply to P S, Casilla No. 1739.
763 ja31 fb4

Aviso

The adjourned General Meeting of St. Andrew's Scotch School will be held in the Schoolroom on Monday 10th February at 8 p.m.—February 1st 1889
By Order
792 ja31 fb10

Allan Line of Steamers.

THE FINE STEAMER
WALDENSIAN
Is intended to be despatched from
Buenos Ayres
TO
DUNKIRK
AND
Liverpool
ON
January 31st
To be followed by the s.s. Austrian for Dunkirk.

For freight etc. apply to the Agents
William Samson & Co.,
429 Cuyo.
Buenos Ayres.
4 5o8 uv21 xp

Houlder Brothers & Co.'
Regular Line of Steamers.
Fortnightly Sailings
BETWEEN
RIVER PLATE AND ENGLAND
SAILINGS,
The fine new steamer
Zenobia,
Captain Cruse
will sail for Liverpool on or about
January 25th
This steamer is fitted with all the latest improvements, and has excellent accommodation for a few first class passengers.
Fare 22 guineas
Arrangements can be made to land passengers at Grand Canary.
For Freight or Passage apply to the Agents
William Samson & Co.
429—Cuyo—429
(Altos)
Calle bajada 48, Rosario.

HOUSTON LINE OF STEAMERS
WEEKLY
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND THE
Brazils and River Plate
(Including River Parana ports, and the Boca del Riachuelo).
The fine steamer
Hellenes
Capt. Arstin
will be despatched for
LIVERPOOL
31st January
To be followed by the fine new teamer
Hydarnes
Captain Taylor
For Dunkirk and Liverpool
On February 5th
For freight, passage and other particulars apply to the agents:
JOHNSTON & Co.
n/n 365 Reconquista 365 n/n
583 ap24 my16

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

Line of Steamers between Liverpool, Brazils, River Plate and Valparaiso.
From Buenos Aires roads for Sandy Point, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and West Coast ports.
The magnificent
R. M. S. "Patagonia"
will sail on or about
The 19th FEBRUARY 1890
Taking 3rd class passengers only, cargo, mails, parcels, specie etc. For further particulars apply WILSON SONS & CO., LTD., Cangallo 326 n|n. 776 j3o f19

Granja Nacional.

Seis cómodas casillas portátiles de hierro galvanizado, sobre ruedas, del fabricante ingles John Lisaght, de Bristol, cada una tiene 1 1|2 metros de largo por 1 y 70 de ancho y 2,20 de alto, aparente para guarda vias, para agriculturas y para campo.

El Jueves e de Febrero,

A las 2 p.m. Sin base, por cualquier precio. El remate tendrá lugar en la calle de Tucuman continuacion terrenos de Catalinas, donde estará la bandera.
1 ja31 fb7

SE NECESITA para una casa de solteros en Belgrano, una cocinera formal, alemana ó inglesa que sepa español. Ocurrir á 781 Calle Belgrano, Capital, con recomendaciones. 800 31 4

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who can dispose of his time up to 4 p.m, wants some employment, he is a clever mounter and electrician (for light). Address Engineer, 1990 Medrano. 801 31 4

TO LET—A very well furnished sala and ante-sala, to a gentleman, in a quiet house without children, and another furnished small room at a cheap price. Apply Calle Venezuela 1580. 802 31 7

MAYORDOMOS and Clerks—Employers wanting good employees should apply 494 Lavalle. 803 31 4

WANTED—An English plumber. Apply Evans, La Economica, 41 Talcahuano. 805 31 4

COCINERA de profesion, sola y con cama, se precisa. Se paga $30 Calle Belgrano 2109. 807 31 4

TO LET—In a comfortable English house, a well furnished bedroom for a gentleman 1030 Calle Cerrito. 808 31 7

WANTED—By a respectable girl, situation as nurse or housemaid. Apply L C T, this office. 808 31 4

TO LET—Fine furnished rooms with balconies to the street; board if required. Florida 806 2 31 7

WANTED at once in an English family, a good English general servant who can do plain cooking; a person who can speak Spanish preferred. 324 Lorea. 3 31 4

TO LET—A well furnished, comfortable room for a single gentleman. Apply Peru 674, altos. 4 31 3

A los Accionistas del Banco Constructor de La Plata

De conformidad con el art. 1° tit. VI de los estatutos el consejo de adminstracion convoca á los señores accionistas de este Banco á la asamblea general ordinaria que deberá celebrarse el Lunes 10 de Febrero de 1890, á la 1 p.m. en el local del Banco calle Reconquista num. al lado del Banco Nacional, con el objeto de:
1—Presentar la memoria y el balance general del ejercicio vencido
2—Acordar el dividendo.
3—Reducir el capital de acciones hasta cinco millones, retirando de la circulacion 100,000 acciones; 50,000 por ahora y las restantes 50,000 cuando lo encuentre conveniente el Consejo. Por las acciones a retirar y anular, el Banco emitirá bonos al interés fijo de 12 opo anual, pagaderos semestralmente. Estos bonos tendrán fuerza chancelatoria y el Banco los recibirá á la par por compra de propiedades. El Banco amortizará estos bonos mientras dure la Sociedad.
4° Autorizar al Consejo para recibir hasta la suma de dos millones de pesos o sean 200,000 obligaciones á premio emitidas en Diciembre 31 de 1888, a la par de 10 pesos m|n cada una, con pago por compra de propiedades.
5° La eleccion de 3 consejeros titulares y seis suplentes en reemplazo de los salientes que son los señores Fortunato Olchero, Carlos M. Schweitzer, Julio Dreher, Teodoro Hegenbarth, J. M. Olmedo, Horacio F. Guerrico, Antonio Ravazini y Rafael Fernandez que han cumplido su mandato.
6° Nombramiento de dos accionistas para la revision y aprobacion del balance general.
Al mismo tiempo se hace resente que para tomar parte en las deliberaciones de la asamblea en virtud del art. 7 tit. VI de los estatutos, los accionistas deberán depositar los acciones o certificados con anticipacion de 10 dias al de la reunion, en la caja del Banco o presentar boleto de deposito de un Banco á fin de que la secretaría les muna de una boleta, en la que se exprese el numero de votos, a que tengan derecho, lo que á la vez les servira de entrada.
B. Ayres, Enero de 1890.
CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER,
686 jn75 fb10 Director Principal

A. Bullrich y Cia
De todo el menage

Juego de comedor de la fabrica Maple y Ca., juego de dormitorio de la misma fabrica, camas de fierró, ricos muebles del Japon, arañas a gas bronce, finisimas porcelanas y lozas inglesas, servicios Elkington ricos grabados, adornos, alfombrado Bruselas flamante etc. de la casa habitacion del señor Francisco Hirst Hebblethwaite, calle Paraguay 635, por ausentarse para Europa

El Martes 11 de Febrero 1890

A las 12 del dia.

Remataremos á dinero de contado y por orden de su dueño el arriba mencionado menage cuyo pormenor es como sigue:
Dormitorio principal—1 cama fierro bronce inglesa con elastico Fucher, 1 juegito para dormitorio de Maple y Cia, compuesto de 1 ropero, 1 mesa toilette, 1 lavatorio, 2 reperitos y 1 mesita de noche, grabados, vitreaux, adornos, alfombrado Bruselas, etc.
Salita—1 gran mesa de centro del Japon, 1 riquisimo mueble chifonier del Japon, 1 chaiselongue, 1 araña a gas 5 luces, pononado de msdera del Japon, grabados, adornos, alfombrado de Bruselas etc. etc.
Cuarto costura—1 maquina de coser de Wibe, 1 armario de pino, 1 estufa, 1 araña á gas, etc.
Comedor—1 juego para comedor de la fabrica de Maple y Cia. compuesto de 1 aparador de nabisuté, 1 mesa comun, 1 mesa trinchar, y 6 sillas forradas de peluche verde, 1 araña gas bronce 3 luces, lamparas bronce á kerosene, finos juegos de porcelana y lozas inglesas, servicios de Elkington, grabados, adornos, etc.
Cuartos sirvientes, id de baño, cocina—Con sus respectivos mobiliarios.
Nota—Llamamos la atencion del publico sobre 2 grabados que se encuentran en el poder del Sr. Hebblethwaite, Belteazzar's Feast The Fall of Nineveh, por Martin con fecha del año 1806.
789 jn31 fb11

TIGRE HOTEL

Service of the Restaurant

The Restaurant of the Tigre Hotel, owing to its magnificent position at the confluence of the rivers Lujan and Las Conchas, only 50 minutes from the Capital, is the most agreeable place to pass the few moments not devoted to business.

The hours are:—

Breakfast 9 to 12
Dinner 6 to 8
Lunch and Drinks all day.

The trains and tugs will run in combination with the trams between the Station and Hotel.

The time table is as follows:

Work days—Departure from Central station: 6.45, 8.15, 9.10, 11.10, 12

STATISTICS OF URUGUAY.

Jan. 22

With the traditional laxity in the publication of all blue-books in these latitudes, the report of the Uruguayan Statistical Bureau for 1888 appears in January 1890.

We shall not tire in shewing the anachronism and absurdity of such a system; it confirms the time-honored repute of easy-going procrastination condensed in the magic word "mañana". South America has been dubbed the Land of Mañana, and rightly so, for we see the stern evidence of the fact in every department of Government.

Such delays are deplorable in the publication of official documents, the figures of which give the world a basis to judge of a country's position and advance. In young countries like these the progress of affairs is so rapid that figures six months old are quite out of date at times when compared with the actual state of affairs. The cause of such delays may be traced, partly to inveterate indolence, partly—especially on this side of the river—to a tacit agreement not to forestall the surprises prepared in a Presidential Message. At all events, much as we feel inclined to praise the industry of the Montevidean Statistical Bureau, when perusing the valuable contents of the voluminous report before us, we cannot sufficiently vituperate the procrastination that spoils the value of the figures and renders the report next to worthless as a book of reference. The figures of 1888 read like a cient history; yet the public must be thankful for small mercies.

Beginning with estimates of population, the following calculations are made as to the approximative number of souls in the Banda Oriental. The last census was made in 1879; to get at an approximation the Statistical Bureau has added the natural increase and the increase by immigration with the following results:—

Year.	Population.	Increase.
1882...	505,207	...
1883...	520,536	15,529
1884...	559,668	39,132
1885...	562,858	23,109
1886...	596,463	15,605
1887...	614,257	17,794
1888...	648,299	34,040

The population of the department of Montevideo figures for one third of the total yearly, viz:—

Montevideo.....	204,872 souls
Other departments.....	443,425 "

These figures give a ratio of 3.46 souls to one square kilometre: thus there is still room for very many millions in Uruguay, as may be gleaned from the following table of ratio of inhabitants to the square kilometre in the several departments:—

Montevideo.....	308.54
Canelones.....	14.76
Colonia.....	6.40
Flores and San José.....	3.26
Soriano.....	2.89
Florida.....	2.31
Rocha and Maldonado.....	2.31
Rio Negro and Paysandu.....	2.00
Durazno.....	1.61
Minas, 33, and C. Layo.....	1.61
Salto.....	2.45
Tacuarembo and Artigas.....	0.88
Rivera.....	1.37

In connection with this subject of population nothing could be more interesting than a short study of the figures of immigration. Immigration, we know, is the corner stone of Argentine progress and prosperity, and we may trace the slow growth of the Banda Oriental to the stationary condition of its population, which needs an infusion of fresh blood from abroad. The following figures shew the current of immigration into Uruguay since 1879:—

Years	*No. of Immigrants*
1879.....	10,829
1880.....	9,203
1881.....	8,336
1882.....	10,116
1883.....	11,089
1884.....	11,054
1885.....	15,679
1886.....	12,291
1887.....	12,867
1888.....	16,581

The yearly average for the first lustrum was 9,914, that for the last 13,884. The increase is not much, but the last passages that the Government now grants to farmers and their families will materially increase the average per annum in the future. Let Uruguayan statesmen remember that the future and greatness of the Banda Oriental must be cemented on human foundations like the colonies of Santa Fe and the 'chacras' of Buenos Aires. Without the aid of fresh bone and sinew it is idle to dream of future development.

Passing from immigration to foreign trade, we find:—

Year	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Total*
	$	$	$
1883	20,322,311	25,221,664	45,543,000
1884	24,550,074	24,759,485	49,309,000
1885	25,275,476	25,253,036	50,528,000
1886	20,194,655	23,811,986	44,006,000
1887	24,615,944	18,671,996	43,288,000
1888	29,477,448	28,008,254	57,486,000

Our tight little neighbor may feel proud of such figures, which, by-the bye, are in hard dollars gold, not depreciated greenbacks. Supposing our wise Oriental friends were to abandon the course of specie payments for the crooked ways of forced currency; supposing further they had started state-banks in every department under the control of the local Jefe Politico and his friends; supposing that those imaginary banks had issued paper and all that paper had been sunk in the shops of the Calle 18 de Julio, all this resulting in a gold premium of 120 o/o, then the foreign trade of Uruguay for 1888 would shew the following mammoth figures:—

Year	*Imports*	*Exports*
	$	$
1888.....	66,256,758	63,018,571

Then we might shew how these figures show an extraordinary increase over the figures of 1885, the trade of the country having nearly trebled, etc. etc. But Orientals are wise and will keep away from the fictitious splendor of paper inflation.

It is satisfactory to see how Great Britain is "facile princeps" in the foreign trade of Uruguay, the same as in that of the Argentine Republic. Glancing at the ratios in which foreign countries figure in the trade of Uruguay we see:—

Country	*Imports*	*Exports*
	o/o	o/o
Great Britain...	32.32	18.17
France.....	15.37	16.27
Brazil.....	8.36	19.39
Spain.....	7.49	0.82
Italy.....	8.14	1.32
U. States.....	5.37	8.31
Germany.....	10.32	4.44
Belgium.....	5.41	12.25
Arg. Republic...	2.58	7.34

The overwhelming preponderance of the port of Montevideo in the commercial movement of the country will be seen in the following ratios:—

Custom Houses	*Imports*	*Exports*
	o/o	o/o
Montevideo.....	88.89	68.51
Paysandu.....	5.74	11.47
Independencia...	0.50	9.56
Salto.....	1.06	2.19
Cerro Largo.....	0.34	2.16
Mercedes.....	0.22	1.88
Colonia.....	0.65	3.24
Rivera.....	0.04	0.77
La Palmira.....	0.06	0.09
Santa Rosa.....	2.47	0.13
Maldonado.....	0.03	—

If we take the figures of the foreign trade of Uruguay for the last twenty years, we see the following aggregates:—

Imports	$376,000,000
Exports	371,000,000

It is quite remarkable how from year to year, with few exceptions, the exports and imports of Uruguay keep a steady ratio. Imports always predominate slightly. Yet give the Banda Oriental the fatal gift of State banking in the shape, number and importance extant in this fair land, and before a twelvemonth we should see the same effects follow in the wake of the same fatal causes. The Banda Oriental is a splendid example to Argentine financiers. Uruguayans teach us how to finance, not that we do not know it, but we must live to rue the day for wilfully launching out of the right course to be stranded and wrecked in the first heavy gale. It is not too late to mend; but all mending is out of the question, as there is a fixed determination to carry out the present suicidal financial policy to the bitter end, when the responsible will exclaim, "Après nous le deluge."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Jan. 22

Fluctuations are the bane of the market. The premium, after dropping twenty points in as many hours, rose six points yesterday in as many minutes. The result is a paralyzation of business in all quarters. Meantime, the National Bank Board, with their usual financial felicity, have managed to obtain from Messrs Cahen d'Anvers and other bankers the fleabite of eight million gold dollars. The way this operation was conducted, and the manner in which the gold was obtained, form about the most confusing and complicated financial chapter it has ever been our dismal lot to unravel. The operation hinges on the Argentine Government's excellent system of building railways by issuing bonds or debentures to the contractors of the lines in Europe; this is known as the Russian system of building railways.

To begin "ab ovo". Congress voted on the 16th October 1885 several millions bonds, bearing 5 o/o interest and 1 o/o accumulative sinking fund, to be handed to the contractors for the building of the extensions of the Great Central Argentine Railway at 80 o/o firm. It was agreed that these bonds should be omitted according to the requirements of the contractors, and the proceeds of the sale of bonds could not be devoted to any purpose but that of the railways which are pledged to pay the service on the bonds. The amount of these bonds was fixed at $20,000,000 by law of 9th October 1886; it was also stipulated that if this amount failed to cover the cost of the extensions fresh issues should be made. Under the stipulations of this law the full amount of bonds was issued; then on the 30th October 1889 Congress authorized a fresh issue of these railway bonds to the amount of 15,000,000 dollars gold.

In view of the lamentable state of financial affairs brought on by the financial management during the greater part of 1889, and of the deplorable condition of the National Bank, which was utterly unable to meet the banking requirements of the market, Minister Pacheco, in a moment of providential inspiration, found in this law a lever to help the Bank and relieve the market. Then came Dr. Pellegrini's providential visit to Europe and his most fortunate friendship with M. Cahen d'Anvers, a friendship cemented by many expansions over banquet tables. Minister Pacheco had to overcome the repugnance of the National Bank, which did not care to get any further into the muddle or "camisa de once varas" it was already plunged in. Then the contractors of the railway did not relish the idea that the Government should get the benefit of an operation they might be entitled to. Dr Pellegrini, however, to the great satisfaction of the President of the Republic, came to the rescue and, turning to account his friendship with Cahen d'Anvers, se tled the matter to the entire satisfaction of the National Bank. The full extent of this financial operation, we are informed, embraces no less than eighteen millions; how such an enormous amount can be arrived at when the issue of railway bonds only amounts to a nominal fifteen millions, we cannot very well explain; but we suppose that there must be some big balance over from the first issue of railway bonds to account for the disparity. Meantime, the National Bank is saddled with the obligation of meeting every month the bills of the railway contractors. "En fin," the Bank gets the manipulation of an amount of gold, the correct estimate of which ranges from eight millions to eighteen millions.

Whilst Vice-President Pellegrini was thus doing good work for the financial cause of this country, Lord Mayor Seeber, keenly alive to the dangers of the situation, and wishing to save the market in the terrible emergency, began negotiations to launch his 20 million gold dollar municipal loan, bearing 4½ o/o interest, with special pledging of the Contribucion Directa and Patente taxes, say $1,200,000. It is understood that the Lord Mayor has received what some people choose to call favourable proposals to the amount of two millions sterling. Well, we shall not inquire into the relative merits of such a vague term as "favourable proposals," but knowing, as we do, the credit of the municipality, the wonderful condition of its finances, the extraordinary expansion of its budget, and the elasticity of its taxation, we need not doubt that the foreign bankers who are willing to take over half the municipal loan of 20 millions are quite aware of the excellence of their business. Verily, we pity the Buenos Ayres taxpayers; life in this city will soon become unbearable, and some fine morning we shall be obliged to emigrate to La Plata or some other part of the province of Buenos Ayres.

All these loans are so many curses doomed to come home to roost ere long. All our dismal blundering and bungling, shattering and shirking, in finances, gets a fresh respite, another lease of life, to plunge us, later on, into still lower depths of depreciation and discredit. Our financial habits are inveterate, but retribution will soon overtake them in a collapse of the whole sham fabric of banking and paper-money.

MINISTER BOCAYUVA IN MONTEVIDEO.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Montevideo, Jan. 22nd.

The official world has been turned upside down here by the Brazilian Minister's presence, but the city looks quiet enough; the papers are still harping on Herrera's foregone presidential victory, and the market is very weak. His Brazilian Excellency visited the President this afternoon, and the General, they say, is in the most excellent spirits, having drawn the big prize of fifty thousand dollars in the Lottery. Mr. Bocayuva took a ticket in the same lottery, and subsequently took a drive round, visiting the suburbs, with which he is much pleased that, they say, when he retires from public life, he will take a quinta near the Paso Molino. Rumors of this sort are flying about in every direction and it is impossible to know what the Minister thinks. It is said he will visit the Bolsa to-day and, perhaps, seeing how bright things now are, will buy a few Obras shares, which are, at present, an excellent stock for investment. Baron Alencar accompanies the Minister and is composing an ode to Misiones, which in the way of style and inspiration will no doubt leave the treaties on the subject quite in the shade. The strophes are to be alternately in Portuguese and Spanish.

There is a hitch about the treaty, or rather about the signing of the treaty. Everything had been arranged, except one thing, perhaps, the most important—the pen. Some want a gold pen; others a pen made from Misiones timber, and others still say that an ordinary pen would be the simplest. There is no knowing to what this discussion will lead, and the question is to be submitted to the arbitration of President Tajes. Baron Alencar has got a beautiful gold pen, presented to him some time ago by the ladies of Rio as a tribute to his poetic genius, but the diplomatic laureate needs it to give the finishing touch to his ode. There is no fear of his gnawing the top of it, and he might lend it for the occasion. But the poet and the pen are inseparable. The dispute is not due to the want of pens. There is no such penury in these latitudes, but the fact is, all concerned in the signing of this treaty had, singularly enough, hit upon the same idea and came here provided with a historical pen. Hence the dispute. Mr. Luis V. Varela has, I believe, got the identical pen with which, on the spur of the moment and on a box of cigars, he composed his Apostrophe to the Soul, beginning thus:

Misterio inmenso que me dominas
Pira que enciendes celeste llama
Y al cielo subes, cuando en la tierra
La muerte apaga la vida humana!

Minister Bocayuva recited it last night after dinner. Baron Alencar is now, it is rumoured, composing his ode to Misiones, and perchance will have the pleasure of hearing it declaimed on the occasion of the signing of the treaty. His inspiration has been quite fired by the success of Mr. Varela's effusion. The rupture of treaties, the ignorance of geographers, the boundaries of rivers, and the doubtful latitude and longitude of a disputed territory certainly afford abundant material for a noble poem.

3,600 MILES OF PAMPA FOR SALE.

Jan. 23

Dr. Edward Basavilbaso, National Commissioner for the sale of twenty four thousand square leagues of Government lands, has published his first report on the three thousand six hundred square miles of land in the Pampa territory. The report is in Spanish, but will no doubt be translated into Italian, English, German and French, for the benefit of these nationalities. Besides a general map of the Argentine Republic, the report contains a large map of the Pampa territory, four hundred leagues of which are now offered for sale. A third, but smaller, map gives an accurate idea of the 24th section, or the four hundred leagues to be sold. There is a general appearance of cheapness about the "get up" of this pamphlet that is most striking, and bespeaks the crisis in our midst and will not escape the attention of the European reader or buyer.

These four hundred leagues of land are offered for sale under the conditions of the law of the 12th October last year. The substance of that law is—

Art. 1st.—The National Government is hereby authorised to sell in Europe twenty four thousand leagues of fiscal lands.

Art. 2nd—Tenders shall be called in the principal European cities at an upset price of two dollars gold per hectare.

Payments shall be effected half cash and the remainder in instalments not exceeding two years.

Art. 4th—The registry of deeds of sale shall be exempted from stamp tax.

Art. 5th.—The proceeds of the sale shall go to form a Conversion Fund to redeem the notes of the free banks.

The conditions are short and simple. The National Commissioner, Dr. E. Basavilbaso, was named on the 12th October 1889 and has full powers from the Executive. For the present, only one section of National lands is offered for sale, on the western limit of the so-called Gobernacion de la Pampa—a large territory covering an area of 144,919 square kilometres with a population of 20,000 souls. Our foreign readers may not be aware that this used to be the great Indian region, until General Roca, in 1878, reclaimed the territory and drove the Indians South of the Rio Negro and over the Andes. The lands were then measured and sold under the terms of the famous Rio Negro land loan; we say famous, because the parties who availed of the offers of that land loan and purchased lots of 4 leagues at 10,000 old paper dollars per league, have as a rule made enormous fortunes out of the great rise in lands since then. The Rio Negro Expedition, carried out by General Roca, built the foundations of the present great prosperity of the country, and it is by no means improbable that the present policy of land sales may inaugurate another era of expansion, similar to that of 1879; and the parties who to day buy these fiscal lands at $5000 gold per league may before long treble and quadruple their investment in the process of appreciation that ensues with the sub-division of land and its transfer from one owner to thousands of small owners.

The European buyer may confide in the bona fide nature of the pamphlet before us. So far as we can glean, Dr. Basavilbaso has simply appended the description of the lots offered for sale, as written years ago by the men who measured the territory. The surveyors have gone over the ground with ease, and not a single lot has escaped their notice. It is only fair to add, for the benefit of European buyers, that the local public here have fought any of this XXIVth section of the Pampa territory, owing to its distance from the great markets. Thus in the section, out of 400 leagues, we do not think there are thirty leagues of private property, although buyers could have availed of the privileges of the Rio Negro land loan to buy in the section. Yet $5,000 gold for a league of land, on the borders of the province of Mendoza, in the neighborhood of the Rio Colorado, and with the prospects of an interoceanic railway connecting it with the Atlantic and Pacific sounds cheap, and we think that Europe will be wise if it takes up this Pampa land at the upset price of the Argentine Government.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

Jan. 25

The population of this city may well move a vote of thanks to the Budget Committee of the Municipal Commissioners for their splendid behavior in cutting down the absurd estimates of the Lord Mayor. Every man, woman and child in the city will bless them for their energetic conduct and defence of urban interests. The Lord Mayor, it will be remembered, had the courage to send in a budget of 19,808,009 dollars m/n for this year; at first we doubted the evidence of our eyes, then we thought that the Lord Mayor had gone off his head in a fit of "megalomania;" for it requires a certain frenzy to palm off such estimates on an over-taxed and impoverished population. The Municipal Commissioners, however, have saved the situation, and their Budget Committee have quietly cut down the Lord Mayor's twenty million estimates to ten million dollars. Bravo! Lord Mayor Seeber, no doubt, is placed in an unenviable position after this tremendous rebuff, and His Lordship may resent the slight to his prestige by sending in his resignation; he has, however, such a splendid field to develop his abilities and gather laurels that we very much doubt if anything could prevail on his susceptibilities to such a degree as to induce him to resign his post. He can do plenty of good to the city, but let him abandon all dreams of becoming Hausmann, until we are able to afford the improvements and embellishments he contemplates at an expenditure of so many millions. Let him nail his flag to retrenchment and outdo the very commissioners in zealous economy. Let him cut down salaries and reduce taxation, and he may aspire to a contemporaneous marble statue in every public "plaza."

Meantime, we append an epitome of the report of the Municipal Budget Committee, and it is to be hoped that the Commissioners will carry out the proposed reductions over the head of the Lord Mayor. The main points of the report are as follows:—

The Budget committee have the honour of laying before the Council their report on the estimates for the year 1890. The Committee beg to state that in drawing up their report, they have been guided by a spirit of economy, as the first glance, the great disproportion between the revenue and the expenditure in the two estimates, the latter being double the former, can be seen. This circumstance alone was sufficient to urge retrenchment Before entering into a consideration of the estimates, the following antecedents were carefully examined.

When the city of Buenos Ayres was federalized the Municipality was free from all debts, as the Government had taken over the debt of the former Municipality. Nevertheless, on the expiry of the first Nuño Alvear administration (first Lord Mayor), the indebtedness of the corporation was 15,064,000. When Dr. Crespo left office he left bills to the amount of 5,500,000 dols. to be paid. During Mr. Cranwell's provisional administration, loans were resorted to. In September 1888, a loan was contracted for ten millions gold, and when his term of office expired, he left bills to be paid to the amount of ten millions. The present Lord Mayor has been authorized to raise two loans, one for ten millions for a lottery and the other for 20 millions gold. At the same time the floating debt of the Municipality is 17 millions. The policy of the Municipality has been so far to tide over difficulties.

The municipal revenue has not been sufficient so far to cover expenditure. The expenditure has always been greater than that authorized. It would not be right to attribute this to the fact that the Municipality only get 20 per cent on two important taxes—the property and licence-taxes. It may be safely said that the Municipality get a good part of the proceeds of these taxes, abstraction being made of what goes to the Board of Education. By virtue of the law voted by Congress in 1887, the Municipality obtained an additional one per mil for paving, and Congress last year voted $1,200,000 of the property-tax. We must put a stop to our extravagant expenditure and face our obligations. Not only must we retrench, but we must also suppress many credits voted in 1889. The committee have therefore thought it advisable to throw out the Avenida de Mayo credit (4 millions) the Flores and Belgrano Hospitals (400,000) Cronicos Hospital (200,000) Casa de Aislamiento (600,000.)

The Paving item has not been considered as extraordinary, as Congress has already made provision for it.

The credits referring to sectional doctors have been suppressed. Also the Catastro credits. The Committee think, moreover, that the Direccion de Rentas and the Impuesto General offices may be amalgamated, and that supernumerary clerks in other departments may be dismissed. All the salaries, having been considered excessively high, have been reduced. The committee are convinced that it would be well not to exact further contributions from the public this year.

It has not been necessary to increase the taxation to meet the estimates as made out by the committee. Many sources of revenue, which were deemed of an uncertain character, have been eliminated by the Committee. Every effort has been made to preclude a deficit, and nothing could be more prejudicial than a deficit.

The Lord Mayor's estimates were: revenue 19,808,105·67 dollars; expenditure 19,776,505 24. These figures have been reduced by the Committee as follows: revenue 10,083,106 67 dollars and expenditure 9,881,911·88 dollars.

The Committee are not satisfied with many of the taxes, and regret very much they have not had sufficient time to study the question more deeply and propose some improvement and regulation. Very probably in the course of this year the Committee will be enabled to take up the subject and propose the necessary regulations, which will tend to lighten the burden weighing on the inhabitants.

MUNICIPAL SARCASM.

Jan. 29

With incredible sarcasm, Lord Mayor Seeber stated the other night before the Municipal Council that the people of this city are not impoverished. Does he imply that they are enriched by a 50 o/o depreciation in the paper money in which they are paid their wages and salaries? Does he understand by the word "people" the gilded circle in which he moves, or the 400,000 men and women, groaning under taxation, living from hand to mouth, and resorting to strikes at every material upheaval in the mercurial level of the gold premium? Does he mean by people the men who pay for boxes at the Opera House or gamble at ball-alleys? Are his "people" the men who drive carriages to Palermo and have open credits at the banks? Are the four hundred and odd thousand poor workers of this city no people? Verily, one must be very cynical to utter such cruel sarcasm at a moment when the struggle for life is so bitter, when luxuries are out of the question, and when it is a financial feat for a man to maintain a family on his $250 monthly salary. What irony of fate induces a Lord Mayor to talk of boxes in the theatre and ball alleys to a population groaning under the municipal mismanagement he was called to redress, but which he is doomed to perpetuate with his ideas of boulevards and parks. Talk of reducing the price of meat and bread, Lord Mayor; talk of reducing the barbarous "octroi"; talk of diminishing taxes; but let us have no more nonsense about parks and avenues, about Haussman's witty sayings, or Mr. Alvear's aphorisms. We want something more serious in the government of one of the most populous cities in the world.

Let not the Municipal Council be deceived by such flights of fancy as that his Lordship trumps up so often, viz: that B. Ayres, compared with the leading European cities, is lightly taxed. This is specious and deceiving. It is true when figures are reduced to a gold basis, but it is a mammoth exaggeration when the true facts of the case are analysed. If salaries and wages had increased in a ratio equal to the depreciation of the currency, then the Lord Mayor's argument might stand, but such is not the case. Furthermore, let the councillors remember that if we were at present in a stage of specie payments, Buenos Ayres with the actual Municipal taxation would be perhaps the heaviest taxed city in the world; still more, that such a state of affairs would be even less onerous than the present one, though depreciation of paper reduces taxation 50 o/o. All these calculations and sweeping assertions are utterly valueless to support the Lord Mayor's arrogant statements.

We need not refer to the absurdity of the assertion that ground in this city is as dear as in London. This does not need refutation; it is another flight of fancy that fitly crowns the fabric of the Lord Mayor's speech from beginning to end. Meanwhile